SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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THE FAMINE BUDGET.—SPEECH BY SIR ANDREW CLARKE.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on Wednesday, Jan. 16, in the Council Chamber at Government House, there were present :—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, *presiding*; His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, His Excellency Sir Frederick Haines, Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Sir Edward Bayley, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, the Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir Edwin Johnson, the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell, the Hon'ble B. W. Colwin, the Hon'ble Maharajah Jotindra Mohun Tagore, the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, the Hon'ble the Rajah of Sirmoor, the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Mahomed Faiz Ali, Khan Bahadoor, the Hon'ble G. C. Paul, and the Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.

Sir John Strachey said :—At the meeting of this Council last week, Your Excellency stated that I should be able to explain to the Council to-day the course, which the Government proposes to follow with reference to the Taxation Bills, which were introduced three weeks ago.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor expressed at the same time a strong opinion that no unnecessary delay ought to be allowed in passing the Bills into law. He said that Local Legislation depended much on the shape which these Bills might take, and that until that shape was finally decided, doubt and unsettlement must remain in men's minds as to the extent to which their interests would be affected by fresh taxation. He said that this doubt and unsettlement were mischievous to the public and embarrassing to the Government, and besides this he urged this important fact, to which I myself drew the attention of the Council when the Bills were introduced, that the work of assessing the License Tax ought to be carried out by the European officers personally before the cold weather now passing away was over. Otherwise the work would inevitably fall into the hands of Native subordinates. Similar representations have been made by several of the other Local Governments. It had originally been the wish of the Government of India that a somewhat longer period should be allowed to elapse, before these Bills were proceeded with; but on re-considering the question, the Government fully recognises the force of the reasons given by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the opinion that the Bills ought to be passed without needless delay. If the measures proposed by the Government had been less favourably received, the case might have been different, and it might have been right to give more time for public discussion and criticism. The Bills, however, have now been before the public for very nearly three weeks, and it was a cause of much satisfaction to me to hear from my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor, that he was satisfied that our measures had been generally well received, and that the necessity for further taxation had been loyally recognised. The Government, therefore, proposes that the Bills shall now be gone on with in the usual course. I am about to move that they be referred to a Select Committee, and when the report of the Committee has been laid before the Council, it is proposed to proceed with the Bills, as speedily as may be found convenient.

I have only one other point to notice. At the last meeting of the Council, my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor expressed a hope that I would take an opportunity of explaining the scheme which the Government of India propose to adopt in regard to the expenditure of the funds which we are now proposing to raise by fresh taxation. I think this wish of my hon'ble friend entirely reasonable, and before the Council is asked to pass these Bills into law, I shall endeavour to give the fullest explanation in my power in regard to this subject. I feel confident that I shall be able to satisfy the Council and the public that the resolution which the Government has proclaimed will be faithfully carried out, and that the proceeds of these new taxes will be expended for the purpose of providing what I have called an insurance against famine, and for no other purpose whatever.

The Hon'ble Maharajah Jotindra Mohun Tagore, while recognising the necessity of fresh taxation, suggested, in view of the feasibility of reductions in the home and military charges and in the expenditure on public works in the country, that the Select Committee who were to sit on the Bill should be invited to consider whether it would not be preferable to limit the term of the tax to two or three years, during which the necessary reductions could be made.

The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke said—My Lord,—The Council will, I trust, permit me to offer a few observations which, from the relations that are now recognized to exist between Famine and Public Works, may not be wholly unacceptable or without interest. And the more so, as the administration of the latter being my particular function, some declaration of our policy may be looked for in the light of the teachings of our recent sad experience.

It is hardly time for us to review the history of the famine that is passing away, though not yet completely gone, in the Deccan and Southern India. Scarcity and high prices of food, there as well as in other parts of the empire, still remain and render it as difficult as it is premature to come to any finite conclusion as to the exact cause of the calamity, or to dogmatize on the remedies that should be applied to meet the recurrence of famine in the land. Unhappily, as handed down to us, we have many and varied precedents, both administrative and economic, not all consistent however, and not all wise or good for us to accept as standards for our guidance, or as models to imitate; some, in fact, are rather the reverse. You, my Lord, have discussed this section of enquiry in your Minute of last August. But whether, looking backward or forward, our object is to ascertain what is the policy to accept, the practice to adopt, in order to enable us, if we cannot abolish famine—an end I fear hopeless to be attained—to do at any rate what we can to limit its area, to localize its scourge, to mitigate its intensity. But here I may ask, though no complete or satisfactory answer, I fear, can yet be given, to what are high prices, scarcity or famine due? And why in recent years have these been so recurring, so severe, so virulent? Are there causes, possibly as potent but silently at work, to bring about these visitations, besides mere atmospheric phenomena? Is there less thrift than formerly? Is the surplus of full harvests no longer stored, but sold, and the proceeds dissipated? Has population increased and in proportion food produce diminished? Have edible grains given place to more paying crops? It is possible that these causes are at work here and there, in isolated places, due to special circumstances, but I am inclined to think they are not by any means general. Their consideration, however, calls for thorough scrutiny and investigation, a duty pertaining, in its early stages at least, to the Economist and Statistician rather than to the engineer.

In connection with this, I would mention one incident of grave practical moment in the late famine. It is known that more than two-thirds of the autumn and spring harvest failed over an area inhabited by 30 millions of people, and that during the period, some ten months, of the greatest intensity of the famine, the food imported could only have helped to feed one-third of this multitude: yet at the instant the fresh harvest was assured, prices dropped and import ceased. This might lead to the assumption that Southern India held within itself, even when its harvests had failed, stores of grain nearly sufficient to feed its people for the whole time, and yet we were assured on all sides at the end of last, and beginning of this year, that there were no reserves of food, or next to none, in that country. Is it impossible to devise a means by which our knowledge on this all-important point may in the future be, if not absolutely reliable, at least not absolutely *nil*? Again, the facts of the grain trade of Northern India present some features which it may be worth while to note, and which suggest that vast reserves are still in hand, notwithstanding the enormous export trade of the last two years, and particularly of the present year. The export of wheat from Calcutta [redacted] commenced in May 1876, just after the harvest had been garnered. Wheat [redacted] for 27 seers per rupee, and the exports [redacted] maunds in April to 540,000 maunds [redacted] (apparently by a rise in price in July to 22½ seers) fell in August to 265,000 maunds. At the end of August the price again fell to 27 seers, and the exports rose to 560,000 maunds (the maximum of the year) in October. It was about this time that the signs of approaching famine were unmistakeable. From the end of August, the price rose till nearly the middle of December 1876, when it was 21 seers for the rupee, and the exports in January 1877 fell to 120,000 maunds. Now it is since January 1877 that the extraordinary export has taken place—thus anticipating by at least 3 months the course of trade of the previous year,—but prices remained constant from December till the beginning of April, at 20 to 21 seers.

War was declared in Europe on the 23rd April 1877. By May the exports had risen to upwards of one million of maunds, and with a slight check in June (the price had risen to 16 seers in May) reached its maximum (1,270,000 maunds) in August, the price having been 19½ seers early in June and 18 seers early in July. From June till the early part of August there was no great variation in price, but in the latter half of that month the price rose to 15 seers, reaching its maximum in the latter half of September, when it stood at 11 seers. The autumn crops of Northern India had failed, and the export trade fell suddenly to 440,000 maunds in September, was 255,000 maunds in October, and 235,000 maunds in November. Thus, so far as we can see, the enormous abstraction of grain for export from Bombay as well as from Calcutta, in addition to what was sent to the famine districts of Western India, did not cause a greater variation in the price of wheat at Cawnpore between December 1876 and August 1877 than is represented by a difference of 4½ seers in the quantity obtainable for one rupee.

But the moment one harvest had failed and the sowings for the next were in jeopardy, the law of self-preservation appears to have asserted itself, and we may, I think, deduce from the rapidity of its action that the reserves are great, and if, as I was informed, more than 100,000 tons of shipping were left without freights, we have an index of the trade which had been reckoned on, by those most fitted to estimate the power of the supply, to equal the demand. No doubt there are tracts of country which, formerly growing food for home consumption, now grow produce for export, and depend for their support on supplies from without; but excepting this, what follows will, I think, show that this is a source of satisfaction rather than a cause for regret, since in the restoration of the balance we find the very weapon with which to fight famine: for the fleecy capsules of the cotton plant, or the jewelled diapers of the poppy, feed their cultivators with no less certainty than the crops of the rice swamp, or of the wheat field, feed those who raise them.

The Agricultural returns of India, from which much might have been gleaned, are not very complete, or rather they are not as yet in a very accessible form, but Mr. Bernard has been kind enough to give me a note, which will make a review of them intelligible. He says—

"The best return I have been able to get of the area cultivated and the area under food crops in different parts of India, incomplete it is true for some provinces, but still sufficient for our purpose, shows that in our most thickly peopled provinces there are about 75 to 80 acres of land under cultivation to every 100 persons, and that out of those 75 to 80 acres 65 to 70 are under food crops. For instance, Oudh with its dense population of 14 millions has 9 million acres of cultivated lands, of which 8,200,000 acres bear food crops; Madras has 21 millions of acres under food crops for its ryotwaree population (excluding Zemindarees) of about 27 millions. Mysore has 4½ millions of acres under food for its population of 5 millions. British Burmah has 2½ millions of acres under food with a population of 2¾ millions. The Central Provinces, where the land is poor and cultivation is slovenly, and where there are grown much cotton and oil-seeds, have only 13 millions of acres under food crops out of a total 18½ millions of cultivated acres, but then its population is only 9½ millions. There are great differences in provinces, for instance British Burmah exports annually 800,000 tons of rice, that is to say, it produces from 2 to 3 times as much food as its people require. Assam on the other hand has also a very rich soil, a heavy and never-failing rainfall, enormous areas of virgin land, yet she does not produce food enough for her people, and has to import food from thickly-peopled Bengal. But so far as I know, Assam is the only province in this case, and all the other provinces of India produce enough food for their own support and for export as well.

"A great deal has been said of late years about the vast areas put down with opium, cotton, indigo, seeds and other crops, to the exclusion of food crops, and to the exploitation of India for the benefit of rich traders and of distant populations. But much of this kind of talk is due to ignorance, for out of the cultivated area of British India, estimated at about 160 millions of acres, only about 580,000 acres are under opium, and little more than one million acres under indigo, 8,000,000 oil seeds, and 10,500,000 acres under cotton, most of it for home consumption in India, while at least 130 millions of acres are under food crops. And an acre of food crop land will in an ordinarily good season support two people if the produce of one province be taken with another. In Burmah and Bengal one acre supports 3 or 4 people; in the Central Provinces and Bombay it supports less than two. No doubt the area under such crops as oil seeds, jute and oil-bearing roots has increased greatly during the last 10 or 15 years. But then the total area under the plough has also increased vastly. In the Madras Presidency alone I find that Mr. Dalyell, no mean authority, wrote in 1867 that the cultivated land in certain districts of Madras had from 1856 to 1866 risen from 10 millions to 16 millions of acres, so that it is quite safe to say that the area of food crop land in India is now as high or higher compared to the population than it was in old times, notwithstanding the great extension of non-food staples like linseed and rape seed."

My object in calling attention to this statement will be patent and, I trust, conclusive. It is this, that even if Drought and Dearth were more extensive and widespread than they have been in the most disastrous of Indian famines, the empire can still from its own soil feed itself, and I say this with the full knowledge, that we have drawn rice from beyond the limits of the empire. The significance of this fact should go far to reconcile us to accept, not with cheerfulness certainly, but with resignation, the proposals of my Hon'ble colleague; and this consideration recalls me to my more immediate object that, though the measures for which we now seek assent are the premium which we must pay for insurance (I fear only for a part insurance), and though it is to be hoped that sweet nature will give us a little longer time for recovery and restoration before she again withholds from us her bounteous and fruitful gifts, we must in wisdom and with prevision and energy use the opportunity of husbanding with knowledge, as well as of distributing with certainty and rapidity, those gifts so that our peoples may not again suffer as they have in the past.

Severe as the dearth and consequent distress have been from which we are now emerging, there has been no dearth of suggestions for the remedy and prevention of a similar state of things. These suggestions are as varied in their scope as they differ in the means required to give effect to them, ranging from a scheme to cost only a hundred millions sterling—but the money did not come with the scheme—to the simpler and certainly less costly introduction of a patent two wheeled cart for horse or bullock draft—my friend forgot to tell me how the cattle were to be fed—or to a cheap and simple wind-mill for pumping water, but I was not told how the water was to be raised when there is no wind, the normal atmospheric condition of India when water is most wanted.

And now, my Lord, in what I am about to say on the particular specific that has been so boldly proffered to us, on many sides from many irresponsible authorities, as the certain cure and remedy for all our ills, I desire most emphatically to record the fact that, though not an Irrigation Engineer myself (for my experience in this field of my profession has been very limited), I have approached

the consideration of the subject as applicable to all India, prejudiced in favour not only of Irrigation, but also of Inland Navigation, and that one of my dreams has been the hope that during the time I was to sit at this Council Board I would unite the waters of the Arabian sea with those of the Bay of Bengal by an inland channel. The stern realities that confronted me have dispelled this illusion, but at any rate this bare statement should clear me from the charge that because I have had larger experience in Railways, I am therefore biassed in favour of Railway enterprises.

The construction of Irrigation and Navigation works must strike the most heedless as the most obvious way of preventing famines. Water in ample abundance, rushing and racing to the Ocean only to be spread and lost in its broad bosom, has to be but bitted and curbed by dam or bund, and then so distribnted as to fertilise the wide level plains of India and to secure food and life for man and beast. A step further, and these running rills are deepened, extended and converted into silent highways, to bear to foreign markets the redundant harvests of the tracts they traverse, and to bring back argosies laden with the wealth of other lands. This seemed simple and captivating, and in India, with its tropical sun, its certain (?) monsoons, and the prodigious rainfall along the Ghats and in some localities, nothing should be more sure. Others again having studied well our geography, have seen in the perennial supply drawn by our northern rivers from the eternal snows of the Himalayas an inexhaustible source of national wealth. Have these rivers been neglected? A glance at a map showing the districts of Northern India protected from drought by irrigation works will give a graphic answer. These protected areas form, it is true, but a small portion of the entire surface of the Continent, and of the balance left little can unfortunately be reached by this perennial supply; for the area within its influence ceases a little south of the Jumna, and from Rajmahal on the East away to the far South and West all the immense region of Central India bounded by the Vindias falls to the Ganges, and is inaccessible to canal irrigation. This area then, and that again to the South of the range I have named, may be said to be wholly dependent upon rainfall. And we are thus brought to see that, vast as is the country we have to deal with, mere magnitude is but one element of the problem to be solved.

Much, very much, has already been done, especially in Southern India, and much more still can be, and will be, done in storing water; but the lessons which past and recent famines have taught us are that territories dependent on reservoirs, or "tanks" as they are better known in India, offer, and at the best can offer, only an intermittent protection under the phase from which we are now emerging. Multiply these tanks as we may, they will stand us in but little help in such a famine as we have just passed through, due, as it has been, not to the failures of a single season, or of a single year. Deficiency of water in them originally, and ceaseless evaporation, are the influences which dry up one and dry up all when once the supply fails. And here, before I pass from this subject, I would desire to say that, although confidence in tanks cannot be assured, dependent as they are on the doubtful factor of local rains, yet in Madras and especially in Mysore, there is the enormous number of 37,600 tanks ranging from the size of a village reservoir to a respectable-sized lake of 14 square miles, much has been done in recent years to place them in a condition of safety, improving, as far as practicable, their capacity. But in this direction still more has to be done, and every effort will be made to insist on the continuance of systematic action in perfecting these works. To replenish these reservoirs from other than their natural catchments, as has been suggested, by means of channels led off from the larger rivers, would, in nearly all cases throughout the centre of the peninsula, where the scourge of famine has been heaviest, be either wholly impossible, or relatively so, if financially considered.

The tempting idea of storing up the flood wave where the streams first issue from their birth place in the bosom of the Western Ghats, unless in a very few exceptional positions, appears to be as deceptive as it is luring, judging from the experience of works of this character in the Bombay Presidency. No less than 4 works more or less of this type estimated to cost over 2 millions sterling have there been either completed or commenced as Famine Relief Works, with, it is much to be feared, little prospect of paying for many years to come.

The greatest advocate for schemes of this character has lately stated that 10,000 such reservoirs with an unfailing supply could thus be constructed, and instanced as a case in point one capable of storing 1,600,000,000 cubic yards of water and of commanding nine-tenths of the whole Peninsula of India," which project, however, had in vain been pressed on the attention of Government. The officer whose duty it was to investigate this project, and who himself was at first most sanguine as to its success, informs me that, after several years' gauging the river which was to supply the reservoir, the available quantity of water turned out to be only one-fourth of that calculated above; and further, that judging from the experience of three other works of a precisely similar character which were experimentally carried out in the same chain of hills, the fact was clearly demonstrated that such works could not, at least under existing conditions, be made to pay. The land is there, the water is there, but the inducements hitherto held out to the cultivators to embark in irrigation have met with the same disheartening response as in the case of the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal, which has hitherto disappointed in the most marked manner the expectation held out when it was projected. I have said it would not pay; but to my mind this is a matter of secondary importance, if only it would not fail. But as a security against famine in times like those we have passed through, it would be a broken reed to lean on. In these situations, with *regur* or other unsuitable soils, rapidly sloping ground, and other drawbacks, the sparsely scattered, ignorant and indigent cultivators, who perhaps have had no previous acquaintance with irrigation, fail to realize the advantage of incurring the outlay requisite for terracing their fields (often in such localities a serious charge), and it is thus to be feared that generations must be born and die before appreciable progress can be made towards the desired goal.

Until the general conditions with which we have to deal alter materially, or schemes hitherto tried without success solve the difficulty of bringing water to the land without thereby imposing an unbearable burden on the country, we must accept as a fact that close on 550,000 square miles of the 740,000 comprising the Great Provinces of the Empire (exclusive of the Native States, Burmah, &c.) cannot receive protection in any broad sense, and the vision of the 10,000 great reservoirs conjured up by the enthusiastic projector must be allowed to fade into dreamland.

Another distinguished writer who has been quoted as a great authority, and whose opinion I admit is deserving of every respect, has stated that the great tracts of the Punjab might, at the cost of some 10 millions, be irrigated without the risk of pecuniary loss, and that this would be an insurance against drought. This may be true, but the question is not entirely connected with famine, and considered from an irrigation point of view, the scheme has been already considered and abandoned, because the taxpayers of all India would have to find the money to execute it, and when executed there would be for generations no people to enjoy it, the district containing but a handful of inhabitants. The same writer when criticising our past expenditure in the Tirhoot famine would also have that country irrigated. Press these principles to their logical sequence and apply them to all the area of India, and we are brought face to face with an outlay of some £700,000,000 sterling!

For a moment, however, admitting the dictum that "there is not a district in India that could not be more or less irrigated," and assuming that only 100 millions of acres (say 156,000 square miles) of its whole surface could have this great blessing conferred on it, at the rate specified, viz. £2 per acre (the Bombay works give Rs. 23½ per acre for protection excluseive of indirect charges,) a capital outlay of 200 millions would be needed, and an annual burden imposed on the people of 8 millions sterling to cover the interest charge at 4 per cent. A proposition so startling might be allowed to answer itself, or still better, by adopting an argument already used that the taxation of India "is almost without limit so high that you cannot turn the screw a bit more," be condemned by those who have brought it forward for grave consideration; but as the best means of bringing home the very precarious nature of the revenue derivable from these protective works, the following sentence may be quoted from the Bengal Revenue Report for the past official year:—

In Midnapore the rainfall was 75 inches more in the opinion of the ryots than is good even for rice. Hence Canal water was at a discount. Those cultivators who had executed leases at the commencement of the season regretted that they had done so, and the result seemed to justify their view of the case, as numerous careful experiments made by both Revenue and Engineer Departments showed that the outturn of the irrigated crops was in no degree superior to that of the unirrigated. This following upon a previous year of good rainfall has brought the Midnapore Canal into the greatest disfavour. There was a large falling off in the leased area, which has again been followed by a very much larger decrease in 1877-78."

This has the greater significance when it is recollected who the author is, and his devotion and attachment to this branch of his profession, for no better Irrigation Engineer exists in Inda than Colonel Haig. Again he observes—

"The previous year having been a very favourable one for the unirrigated crops, the area leased for in 1876-77 fell from 55,995 acres to 32,681, but as the season advanced and its real character developed, the lessees repented of their engagements, and endeavoured to evade them by every possible means, first clamouring for a remission of the Government demand on the ground that the water was of no value to them, (which, as it has turned out, was true), and when this was refused, endeavouring to prove that water had not been properly supplied. The result has been disheartening for both Government and people. The revenue demands were enforced mostly by process of law the people resising them to the last. Very little of the demand for the year was recovered during the year, but the arrears of former years were so vigorously [illegible] actual collections exceeded those of 1874-75.

[illegible] result with any satisfaction, as it [illegible] that the arrears and the difficulty of enforcing payment were mainly, if not solely, due to the extreme poverty of the people. It is melancholy to read of 12,714 certificates having been issued for the recovery of the arrears after abandoning all claims for less than one rupee, and making remissions to a large extent on other grounds; and this in a district where the irrigators have, as a rule, dealt fairly with the Government, and have always been ready to pay when they had the means. One can hardly read the description of the revenue operations of the year, and it may be added, of previous years, without a wish that, if the state of the cultivators is such as it is described by the Collector and his subordinates, irrigation which, according to them only enhances the difficulties of the people in ordinary years, had never been introduced at all. The Deputy Revenue Superintendent remarks—'The most potent cause about the gradual decline of the area leased is the indebtedness of the Midnapore ryots. They are involed over head and ears; and it is a matter of infinite regret that their debts are increasing as their connection with the Govenment irrigation is growing older. Excepting during the year under review, the canal irrigation as compared with the unirrigated crop has always increased the yield from 3 to 5 maunds in the acre, but the Government irrigators are not in a position to benefit by it; all that they obtain from the fields go punctually to fill the coffers of the Mahajuns, and they have finally to borrow money for the payment of the water-rate. The increased yield of the crop, if reserved for the liquidation of the Gevernment debt, is sure to prove more than enough for the purpose; but no notice is taken of it, and when the irrigator is forced to pay for the irrigation of his land, he blames the canal for the increase of his debt.'

"Again attachments and sales of the debtors' property were very frequent, and where they had not the desired effect, the debtors were arrested for the realization of the Government dues; ond it is now a very common saying within the irrigable area that the major portion of the Government irrigators has been deprived of their ploughcattle for the payment of the water-rates. This is not very untrue, as the most valuable saleable property in the possession of the cultivators are the bullocks; and where we could catch hold of them no other movable or immovable property belonging to them was attached or sold. The number of sale notices and warrants for the arrest of the debtors issued during the year under review was unusually large, yet from the well known poverty of the Midnapore ryots, the result has not been as satisfactory as was anticipated.

"The part played by the Zemindars and Mahajuns in the matter is shown in the following extracts from the Deputy Superintendent's reports:—

"'The Zemindars, whose resistance to the spread of irrigation was hitherto passive, have now broken out in action, and many of them have openly prohibited their tenantry from using the canal water on the penalty of incurring their severe displeasure. They have done this with the view of securing the realization of their own dues, and of preventing their ryots from increasing their debts unnecessarily as they call it. The Mahajuns also have been telling the ryots not to resort to the canal any longer.'

"For the Collector's explanation of the causes of this state of things reference may be made to the Revenue Report of 1875-76, para. 36. It should be noted, in passing, that the year 1876-77, in which coercive measures on so large a scale were found necessary for the realization of the Government revenues, was one of exceptionally high prices, and so far peculiary favourable to the ryots."

I have at length, and I fear to weariness, made these quotations; not that I desire to repeat them in the remotest degree to depreciate irrigation, but to show that the subject is surrounded with other difficulties, perhaps more obstructive and more powerful than those which the Engineer can overcome or the Financier deal with.

What has been done already in the way of this artificial irrigation in parts of India, its cost and its results, may be rapidly sketched. Take first, my Lord, this great Province of Bengal, with its 62,000,000 of population, and its 48,000,000 acres of and under food crops, and its 7,500,000 acres producing industrial staples of one kind or the other, and consider its three great irrigation schemes of Orissa, the Sone and Midnapore. These three projects protect generally some 1,231,000 acres, or 2·2 per cent. of the whole cultivated area of the Province; they will, when completed, fully preserve that area from drought under the worst conditions yet known. In the last year water was taken from them for 360,000 acres, or only a little more than ½ per cent of the total lands under crops. To obtain this result, we have already spent close on 4½ millions sterling, and a little under £4 an acre will have been spent when the works have been completed. In the Punjab, exclusive of ancient works, nearly 3½ millions sterling have been spent in irrigating a little more than 1 million acres. The Sirhind project, now drawing to completion, promises well, but none of the other numerous schemes for further irrigation in the Punjab hold out fair prospects of immediate success. The same difficulty applies to the prosperous Provinces of the North-West, where £5,500,000 have been already expended in irrigating, according to the last returns, some 1,390,000 acres, and in prosecution of works which will eventually command a much wider area. This accomplished, the Ganges and the Jumna, the perennial rivers of these regions, will have given up possibly all the treasures they have drawn from the glaciers of their source.

An author, one indeed of our own circle, as in an English periodical, alluding to our not having constructed the great Sardah Canal in Oudh, twitted us now in India for locking the stable door after the horse had been stolen, and has compared us to a father who has fee'd the doctor, but has forgotten to feed his own child. In answer to this, I shall only quote an extract from the Secretary of State's Despatch of the 9th April 1873, in which he says:—

"At a time when the finances of India are burdened with the pressure of so many and such important public works it was obviously impolitic to persevere in a vast undertaking costing upwards of 3 millions of money for the purpose of bringing water to the estates of landholders, who protested against the project as being unnecessary and a source of disease, while the opinions of the great majority of the local officers in Oudh, endorsed by every Chief Commissioner of the Province, and shared in by the Lieutenant Governor, were that the proposed canals were not wanted and would not be a financial success."

Let me pass on to Madras, where, as far as I can gather from the facts, some six millions sterling have been spent on irrigation schemes, or rather where this amount has been calculated without taking into account the dead stock value of the ancient native works. The results are certainly better there, for whilst in ordinary years [illegible] results of irrigation, in the very worst years one million six hundred thousand acres are effectually protected,—yet Madras, with its 32 millions of people, has even then but seven per cent. of its agricultural industry secured from disaster in years of ordinary rainfall, and a much smaller area in years of drought.

In Bombay, exclusive of Scinde, with 19 million acres under cultivation, some 17,000 can now be irrigated, and when the works which are now under construction are completed, costing at present estimates more than two millions, it is hoped, at all events, some eight to nine hundred thousand acres may be protected.

I could go on giving dry facts, but in themselves they would, I fear, convey but a small idea to the mind of the vast work already accomplished in this country, far exceeding all that has been hitherto done as regards irrigation by collected Europe with the great canals of Italy and the reservoirs and dams of Spain; and I should assuredly fail were I to undertake the still greater task of practically bringing home the boundless nature of the effort which some would have us undertake, were we to rely on irrigation alone as an universal insurance against Famine. It must also be distinctly borne in mind that the early Irrigation Engineers, who have left an imperishable name in connection with the works of their creation, naturally, and indeed necessarily, selected those fields in their enterprise where all the elements of success lay in happiest combination, where in fact—

"Mill sites fill the country as thick as you can cram 'em,
An desput rivers run about a' beggin folk to dam 'em."

One of these Engineers, not the least distinguished, nor the least loud in his upbraidings at the shortcomings of those whom he has left behind in India, for not following his good example, has quite forgotten that he has himself plucked the choicest plums off the tree and has left us only the kernels. Take for example the Kistna Delta Irrigation alone. What have we there? a garden it is admitted. But then, from the 31st December till the 1st July, it places under contribution, and claims exclusive right over, all the water from a catchment of not less than fifty times its own area.

Having now, however, entered upon those tracts where these advantages no longer exist in such profusion, the least want of prudence may, by bringing about failures, injure the very cause which those, who most earnestly desire the extension of irrigation, have most at heart. I think that I have, however, sufficiently shown that the administrators of this country, whether civil or profes-

Digitized by the financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

sional, have ever valued the precious treasures of its rivers and storm waters. In short, as far as I can ascertain, we have spent some 24 millions sterling, and for this we have some 14,000 square miles actually irrigated with more or less certitude as regards permanency of supply. In other words, we have had to pay £1,700 for each square mile, or something under £3 an acre. Even if we had the water at command and it were otherwise practicable to protect all the agricultural land of India, it would demand on this basis, an outlay of at least some three hundred millions sterling. This would build some 40,000 miles of Railway, the fourth of which would give us an insurance not against famines, but certainly against extreme scarcity, distress and death from want. I said just now *if practicable*, because, in order to irrigate, we must have water, either annual from heaven or perennial from the snows of the Himalayas. The first we must regard, I fear, as precarious and uncertain, and as for the last, great as is the extent of the region over which the snow waters have their influence, and though possibly more may yet be garnered of their generous and perpetually recurring flow, we have already in the Punjab and in the North Western Provinces, especially in the latter, appropriated so great a quantity of it, that we fear we are approaching the limits of the supply. This last year we are told that the Ganges Canal was strained to its utmost, and at the tail of its distributaries the cultivators got but a scant supply; thus rendering more doubtful than before, the wisdom of drawing off any further supply for the proposed Eastern Ganges Canal. It is in years like the past one that the great advantages of irrigation are so apparent. We have evidence that the undeveloped Sone has already saved harvests, which must otherwise have perished, of more than a million sterling in value, whilst in the recent visitation in Madras the irrigated districts of the Godavery, Tanjore and Trichinopoly have practically paid their land revenue in full. The Kistna District, where the Irrigation project is not complete, has had remitted some 15 per cent.; but in the unirrigated districts, remissions ranging from 30 to 70 per cent. have prevailed, whilst they have drawn from the irrigated districts food to the value of some £150,000 exported by sea alone.

I will not now trouble the Council with any observations as to the Embankments or Inundation projects of parts of Bengal, of Burmah, or of Scinde. I only allude to them at all as significant of the fact that the rulers of this country, Native as well as British, have in more ways than one, in the present as in the past, thought out the difficult problems that this struggle against nature has from time to time presented to them. So also I will not now say anything of the water-logging of land, of the raising of the spring level, of fever and other alleged evils, which even if I admit as existing at all, I admit only to say that a remedy for them by drainage exists, though its cost, a heavy item with low-lying stiff clay soils, must be added to that of the orignal works. Let me, when mentioning drainage and the necessity for applying the severest examination to irrigation schemes, quote what one of the apostles of irrigation himself says when speaking of promoting indiscriminate and wide-spread irrigation: "We should," he says, "make sure that we may not turn the irrigated districts into vast swamps, decimating the inhabitants with fever, and reducing instead of increasing, the fertility of the soil." And here I may remark that the nature of the soil has been a factor which has been too often wholly ignored not only in schemes projected but since completed.

I trust it will not for one moment be thought, because I have said what I have, that I am in the most remote degree opposed to, or the enemy of, irrigation; far from it. I believe I am—by the course I have taken in applying to every scheme and estimate that has come before me since I have taken my seat at this Council the closest enquiry and the most minute scrutiny as to the soundness of the one and the accuracy of the other—a truer friend to irrigation than the romantic but rash enthusiasts who can only see that in water there is a cure for every ill, or the orator who, from the vantage ground of his great eloquence, makes easy the task, and would guide us through a maze, of which it is reserved for statesmen yet unborn to find the clue. So in saying this I wish it to be understood that, we do not purpose to neglect in the future irrigation works which give prospects of being not only beneficial in ordinary years but in years of scarcity. Many projects are now under enquiry of which I hope this may be said, though of some of them the full cost of which would come to some £15,000,000 sterling, I find it already recorded that "none of them are so urgently needed, in view to the prevention of famine, as to render it essential to extend financially the scale of operations in irrigation works."

I have already alluded to the projected through water communication from Kurrachee to Calcutta, estimated to cost £5,000,000. If this line of navigation, passing as it does across the Peninsula through regions flooded by the great waters from the Himalays, stretching to both seas, traversed by a net-work of rivers, flowing through a natural physical formation—fulfilling in short all the Engineering conditions favourable to inland navigation—offer little or no prospect that, until years have elapsed, its practical influence as a means of communication will be felt, and that as a reproductive work, there is but little hope for any return, how does the problem stand in other parts of Hindustan? Here and there, as around this city, local works of this nature, isolated and apart, have been a success, and many other navigation canal projects are likely in this limited form to be carried out from time to time; but any connected system of internal navigation seems a remote possibility. The irrigation and combined navigation systems of the Godavery and Kistna, projected to open up traffic from the Eastern sea-board to the country of their sources and even to the Western Ghats, and ultimately to debouch at Carwar on the Western Coast, give little prospect or encouragement for us to anticipate from them the great benefits or facilities predicted by their projectors. It is not difficult to understand this when the main link in the chain, that of the Madras Irrigation Company, is closed for six months of the year, because the source of its water supply is closed to it for that time! Even if this source were a constant one, the extension of the navigation to the Coast is barred by physical difficulties of apparently an insurmountable character. I may be told all this can be remedied by storage tanks. I grant this might be possible, but without counting their cost, or other difficulty of even a more serious nature which, as a financial undertaking, will make the original scheme a still more hopeless affair than now when the returns on the work do not come within a lakh per annum of the maintenance and establishment charges irrespective of interest on capital, recent experience tends to show that these aids will in the hour of our direst need fail us. Still I do not desire to condemn these schemes altogether, and I hope to see something practical done with them; possibly a remodelling of the works may ensure better results. The East Coast Canal, the most promising project of all, will demand, in order to secure its ultimate success, the solution of difficulties which will try the skill, genius and daring of another Cautley, owing to its having to cross the drainage of the whole Peninsula.

I fear, then, that as far as our knowledge goes, we cannot look forward to being able at any early period in India's future to see established a connected system of inland navigation. No doubt in districts favouring their construction we shall see navigable canals introduced and extended, but, judging from the past, their use and general adoption must at best be necessarily a matter of slow growth, and in the centre of the Peninsula, where they would be of the utmost service in case of the recurrence of any such famine as we have now passed through, it may be doubted whether any connected line of real utility could be constructed with advantage. Accepting the difficulties of the position as thus briefly pourtrayed, it is evident that the only practical course at the present moment is to recognise the mutual inter-dependence of the different parts of this vast country, and provide the means of distributing the surplus of one part to meet the deficiency of other parts. Happily we have not suffered simultaneously throughout India. The surplus produce of one part has been available for transport to other parts, and the enormous export of wheat which has been concurrent with the late calamity has shown that India has been able as a whole to produce more than it could consume. I do not loose sight of the fact that the people of Southern India are not a wheat-eating people, but from the experience of the late famine and of that of 1874, it is evident that the calamity must be indeed frightful when India herself and the neighbouring rice-producing countries accessible by sea cannot feed any afflicted part. Even if on the whole empire the scourge of famine fell, and the food of its people had to be ocean-borne, how entirely dependent must the country still be on its internal communication! The point then at which I have arrived is, that land communications have been our main stay in the recent famine and must ever be.

I do not purpose to enter again upon the vexed question of waterways against railways. Even could I bring myself to consider that the former were possible in places where the latter exist, I could not shut my eyes to the facts which are patent to every one. We have a system of railways, and we can say that they are now paying investments in the matter of direct returns. These railways have taught the people the advantages of rapid locomotion, and the merchant and trader know well without such teaching the value of the Telegraph and that of the Railway in the matter of quick returns. The railway system must continue to expand and will expand till every inhabitant of India is within 50 to 100 miles of a line. But there is an argument for Railways which has especial force in a time of famine. A grass famine may be said to be as bad as a grain famine. For if the cattle on which the tilling of the ground is dependent cannot get fodder or even grass, the people are indeed in a bad way. Their only resource is to take time by the forelock, as thousands have done in Upper and Central India in the course of the last few months when scarcity threatened, and, as in the case of a water famine, emigrate to distant tracts in order to save their cattle.

We have not neglected the extension of Railways in connection with the lessons taught us by the famines of the last few years. The Northern Bengal, the Tirhoot, and the Irrawaddy Valley lines all received an impetus from famine if they do not owe their early existence to it. The recent calamity has precipitated the co[redacted] of the Dhond-Manmar line into an almost acco[redacted] has given a stimulus to at least two ot[redacted] India. Similarly the threatenings of [redacted] almost passed away, which came [redacted] have given an impetus to th[redacted] of Central India and Rajputana. The Government has not hesitated, notwithstanding the severe strain upon its resources, to devote during the present year upwards of a milion sterling to Railway lines over and above what it had arranged to spend this time last year. And whatever views may be held on the subject of Railways, there is this justification for their extension, that since October 1876 they have carried into the heart of the afflicted districts upwards of one and a quarter million tons of food grains, representing the supply of 7½ millions of people for 12 months at 1lb. per head per diem. But continuous as has been the inward current of food, the work of the Railways has at times been far heavier than would be gathered from the even distribution of the quantity named over the entire period. Thus in the three months ended December 1876 the Great Indian Peninsula Railway carries into the districts afflicted nearly 27,000 tons monthly, besides the larger proportion of the grain (44,000 tons in the three months), exported by sea to the Southern Mahratta ports of that Presidency. In July and August of this year, when the intensity of the famine was at its maximum, that Railway carried almost the same quantity. And during those two months the Madras Railways distributed almost 200,000 tons of food. The effect of a prompt supply of such a quantity of food can only be estimated by a consideration of the direful effects of its non-supply, and I shall not be accused of exaggeration when I say that the Railways have saved Southern India.

The work done by a Railway is only partly appreciated, unless the distance over which the goods are transported is considered. The rice exported from this port, Calcutta, was not carried over any great length of Railway, but the wheat of Upper India, which was carried in large quantities to Poona and even as far as Bellary, and the grain of the Central Provinces, was carried over hundreds of miles descending and ascending the Western Ghats. The waste of power over the Ghats and the risk attending it have been eliminated for all time by the construction of the Dhond-Manmar line. But vital as is the assistance which the Railways have afforded, it must not be left out of sight that this aid was rendered with a concurrent unprecedented export trade, and, consequently, augmented general traffic. Thus, in the first half of the current year, on all the Railways of India, there were about 4½ millions of tons of goods lifted against 3¼ millions in the corresponding period of 1876. The pressure during the past year has been very great, and no doubt more or less loss and inconvenience has followed from this strain on the resources and means; but considering the distances traversed and the consequent impossibility of preventing detention of rolling stock, the working has, on the whole, been creditable to Railway management in India.

In considering the effect upon the English railway system of the construction of the Channel Tunnel, the diversion of rolling stock to continental railway has been discussed as a matter which would call for every special arrangement. Our English Railway Managers would not, I apprehend, view without misgivings the concentration of a moiety of their wagon stock at Berlin, Vienna or St. Petersburg; yet the diversion from the lines of Northern India of a couple of thousand wagons was a frequent occurrence during the recent pressure, and on one occasion the number of wagons thus absent was close upon 2,800.

Perhaps a few words from me here in further explanation of what has been already stated by my Hon'ble Colleague in reference to this Railway traffic and the preference given in September to food destined to the famine stricken district may not be amiss.

Very early in February of last year the power of the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways to deal with the increase of traffic thrown upon them arrested our attention, but both Companies then thought that nothing special was needed to facilitate their operation. But on the 5th March, I find myself writing, when ordering engines from our State lines in Northern India to be placed on the metals of the Madras Line, that "the Great Indian Peninsula is now in need of engines to work its own lines," so rapidly had grown the demands from various causes on the rolling-stock of the lines. This growth of traffic led to many suggestions, all pointing to the direct interference and intervention of the State with the management of the lines and the direction of trade. On this I find I again wrote pointing out that more engine power was all that was needed, adding—

"From the north and west the lines in correspondence are working as one system, and their capacity is only limited by their united haulage power, which no new organization or fresh administration can possibly improve; whilst, on the contrary, the introduction of foreign interference will inevitably tend to irritation and friction; and misunderstanding, confusion and chaos will take the place of hearty co-operation and management which at present exist between the Managers, who are mutually aware of their individual difficulties, and that these arise from physical and material causes requiring only time for their removal.

"At this moment throughout the whole of our railway system, a number of other circumstances, and not the famine alone, has caused a sudden expansion of traffic. All railways are taxed to their utmost, and even on the far Indus Valley, where by the opening for goods traffic of a portion only of the line last January, the Flotilla on the river was released for more concentrated traffic an unexpectedly large trade has sprung up, and the wheat of Sindh and of the Northern Punjab is seeking a market not only in the Deccan, but even in Europe itself. All this has to be watched and nurtured, and any rough or rude remedy, dictated by the momentary necessity for removing a block on a line traversing a district of Bombay or Madras, might irreparably "throw back the growth of this trade and industry." Again—

"I hope I have shown in this note that no exceptional administrative measures are really needed to meet the present pressure, which I am confident can be satisfactorily overcome without them." This I wrote in March of last year.

To do more than the Railways were already doing could only be effected by two measures—one the doubling of the lines, the other the procuring of additional engines. The first was out of the question even if it could have been done in time to be of use in such a crisis, the second owing to the exceptional gauge adopted in this country, was really almost as impossible as the first, since we have in Europe no reserve from other systems to fall back upon. The only alternatives left then were to contribute stock from the Northern lines, although on them too the pressure had been, and to give preference to food consigned to Southern India. Still reluctant to press, till forced by inexorable necessity, either of these courses on the Railway administration, it was not till the calamity in Southern India was assuming yet darker features that with your approval, My Lord, I wrote confidentially to the several Railway Agents on the 27th July a letter which, with the permission of the Council, I will now read—

Dear Sir,—The situation in Southern India appears to be graver now than ever. It is causing the Viceroy to consider with anxious solicitude the means to be adopted in order to mitigate the terrible distress which seems imminent from want of food in Mysore and Madras, and it points to our being forced to take exceptional measures for facilitating the transport of grain into, and within, those countries. This, I fear, will have to be done at the sacrifice of certain trade interests, for in face of such a crisis, preference must be given to food-grain traffic. The haulage power and the stock on the Madras, and very possibly on the Great Indian Peninsula Line, will have to be increased by contributions from other lines; and Lord Lytton feels assured that he may reckon on the co-operation of other Companies, should such a course be forced upon us. I trust that it may not come to this. But I invite your aid and co-operation to help us, and in the meantime I write this to ask you to consider what you can do to regulate and increase famine traffic, so as to give it a special service and preference over all other consignments on your lines, and to see what powerful goods engines (the gradients of both the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railways are bad) and covered or high-sided stock you can supply to the Madras Line, in order to distribute what is sent from the North or by water. The latest information shows that the Madras Railway must have 16 powerful goods engines and 400 waggons without loss of time. I write this therefore to prepare you for what is probable. Please consider this in the meantime as very secret and confidential, but in case the worst comes to the worst, I should like to know beforehand what are your views on the course suggested."

I need not dwell upon the correspondence and negotiations that followed the issue of this Circular. The Agents of the Northern Railways did as much as was in their power to do, but fortunately it was not necessary to insist on preference on these lines, though the Government of Bombay were compelled at the end of July or beginning of August to urge on the representative of the Great Indian Peninsula to give food consigned to the Famine Districts preference over other goods. Hardly had this been done when the correspondents from the Calcutta press in Madras telegraphed to their principals in this city—"People are asking, should not the Railways now carry

food only ?" I give these facts to show that this subject was fully considered, and that we did not lightly, nor without very great reluctance, urge on the Companies those exceptional steps—a necessity as imperative, if not more so, than the necessity of war.

The same distinguished Statesman who has advocated Irrigation as the treatment for famine has asserted that we have abandoned this remedy in favour of Railways, the agents that support our Military policy. That in the alignment of these great highways the part they might play in the defence of the empire in time of war was not overlooked by the great Proconsul who first gave them to India, is incontrovertible; but if they have not yet helped to deliver us in time of war, they most certainly have in time of famine, nor have they failed to deliver us from some of the accidents of war. After the tempest of the great mutiny had calmed down, those who were then responsible for the future peace of India, decided that a British force of a certain strength should always be in the land. The extension and part completion of the Railway system has permitted of a reduction in recent years of this force, which at the very least falls not far short of, if it does not exceed, two millions sterling a year. Thus besides having saved India some thirty millions already, it has saved to England a corresponding drain on her people.

Nor am I, I believe, oversanguine, when I express the idea that, judging from what has been the development of traffic on the essentially Military lines of Northern India, their designers will be agreeably disappointed at finding that as Commercial lines they will not be such a drag on the finances as has been anticipated, whilst of this I am sure that they will be found to be the most powerful pacificator of our troubled frontiers.

I have purposely avoided making any observations as to what should guide us in our administration, either civil or professional, when famine with all its suite of evils is really in the land; and I can scarcely be anticipating any final conclusion if I express the opinion that in proposing works for the exigencies of famine they must be chiefly of a character suitable for unskilled labour, requiring little skilled supervision, and able to be executed by concentrated gangs whose wages can be paid with the least opportunities for peculation. Far be it from me to say that we should have no work for the artisan or the skilled labourer. This class suffers just as much as, if not more than, the mere cooly or the simple agriculturist. But as the bulk of the labour is ignorant, the bulk of the work must be simple, and as the skilled supervision is limited (unless you divert it, and then you create mischief, from those works which must go on in any case), there exists still stronger reason that the work should be such as earthwork, collecting and breaking stone, and a kind of work easy to supervise and to pay for.

The various classes of works, suitable for relief objects taken in their order are tanks; road, river, and railway embankments; irrigation channels, canals and drainage works; and I agree with those who think the last three are the last to be undertaken, because if these are not thoroughly well designed, they are the cause of very serious and absolute mischief. I would dwell upon this point, as I cannot too strongly reiterate the intention and, I believe, the instructions of the Supreme Government, that in view to the efficacious working of this policy it is primarily essential to have in reserve and ready the full and clear engineering details of such works, elaborated in quieter times by the professional officer in concert with the local civil authorities. To this precaution I attach the highest value, because I wish most distinctly and emphatically to disclaim, both on my own part and that of the officers of the Public Works Department generally, that we regard famine as the opportunity for advancing our schemes or airing our pet project. The initiative in these matters should be taken by the Civil Administrators, who are primarily responsible for the good government and material prosperity of the peoples committed to their charge. In saying this, however, I do claim for the Public Works Officers of the State that to them should very early in a campaign against famine be entrusted the agencies to fight it, and that operations be not postponed till to scarcity and lack of means are added disease and emaciation among the people, to say nothing of the demoralization inseparable from the pauper's dole, or the existence prolonged only by the relief ration. This is the more essential in this country, where it is not, from a total absence of food within the country itself, that men perish, but from the absence of means of acquiring it. They are deprived for the time of winning their bread by their usual callings because we have not in this country, from its social relations and the functions Government has taken on itself, men of enterprise or philanthropy as we have in our Western Home, who see, in the failure of a harvest, or of an industry, openings for giving to the labour thus set free, employment in works of utility, of improvement, or even of luxury. In advocating this as the true course to follow, I am conscious of the fact that it means a larger first outlay; but it also means a very considerable decrease in the unproductive expenditure which ordinary famine relief means. In what I have said I have rather reviewed the past, and dealt with what has been done already in the way of those material improvements, which may to some extent have counteracted the full effect of failure of harvests, from time to time, in parts of this Great Empire. I have dealt with the accomplished facts of the past, and avoided profuse promises as to the future; for I believe the narrative of the past will carry to men's minds the conviction, that those, to whom has been hitherto entrusted the guidance of affairs in this country, have not failed or neglected their duty in these respects; and this will be a sufficient earnest that this path of duty is not now likely to be abandoned.

WITH the extention of railway enterprise in India, novel difficulties of an appalling character seem to be springing up in its path. It is not many days since we had to tell our readers how a native station master on one of the lines had telegraphed to his official superior to arrange to protect the traffic from the consequences of a panic caused among the pointsmen by a tiger that had "jumped into the station." We have just seen a telegram from another of this class to his official superior, appealing for advice how to deal with a "horrible snake" that "has appeared in the office" and "reentered into the former hole just near a timber on the wall. These occurences are, no doubt, very shocking and fraught with danger, but perhaps some people will be inclined to think that the most shocking and dangerous feature about them is the want of common sense, self-reliance and resourcefulness which they disclose, on the part of the natives to whom the lives of the public on Indian railways are now-[illegible]so largelly entrusted,—*Englishmen.*

SIND RUMOURS.

(*Beacon*, Jan. 15.)

THE long talked of annexation of Sind to the Punjaub is to take place without much delay. The Secretary of State has given his sanction to the change, and it will be carried out as soon as the needful arrangements can be completed. Sind will remain intact in all other respects, but will no longer be allied with Bombay. General Roberts, Quartermaster General, will be the first Commissioner in Sind under the new arrangements. This information, which is derived from letters from England, conflicts somewhat with the telegram from London to the *Pioneer*, a few days ago, which stated that the Secretary of State had given his sanction to the formation of a Frontier Province and that General Roberts would be the first Commissioner. We have good reason to believe the correctness of the statement we now make, as it was a written one and that is more reliable than a telegram. A Frontier Province has doubtless been also formed and the Central Provinces will be transferred to Bombay, and in this way the original programme will be carried out. As on the 1st of April the official year commences the new Commissioner will assume office on that day, but whether public rejoicings will accompany the event we do not know. Mr. Melvill, Acting Commissioner, will revert to his appointment of Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Major Grant will resume his of Judge of the District Court. So that no very important change will take place, it will be one of name chiefly. Mr. Lee Warner will, we hear, probably go home on furlough before long.

Lahore will be in a short time our capital city, but we can derive little advantage from the connection till the line of railway is completed. It will probably be open as far as Sukkur from the Mooltan end in April next, but for some time yet we shall be very far from our centre, much further than Bombay is from us. What opinion those officials who have been so long connected with Sind may form of the approaching change we have not heard, but perhaps some may be disposed to retire as soon as practicable, but their status will not apparently be impaired; it should be improved, for Sind is not a favourite spot with the Bombay services.

SILVER STATE CARRIAGE FOR THE MAHARAJA OF JHIND.

WE have just had the pleasure of inspecting at Messrs. Stewart and Co.'s premises, Calcutta, what is probably a unique specimen of coach building, as regards [illegible]y and costliness. The conception [illegible] even to the spokes of the wheels, [illegible]lly a barbaric one, but the [illegible]did to suggest the thought [illegible]tilitarianism is, from an æsthetic point of view, not without its drawbacks. The carriage may be described as a State phaeton with coach box, main seat, and hind rumble all fitted with hoods. The body is at once graceful and elegant in appearance, but the distinctive feature in the carriage is that the whole of the panelling mouldings, iron work, springs, wheels and pole, are covered with massive silver plates, while the splash board and wings are literally solid plates of the precious metal, the whole enriched with wreaths of lotus flowers and pipal leaves also of silver, richly chased and heavily gilt, while on the centre of the panels, also richly gilt, are the armorial bearings of the Maharaja. The interior is luxuriously fitted with cushions and hangings of rich blue tabouret, edged with broad rich velvet lace heavily embroidered with pure gold. The lamps, four in number, are also of solid silver richly chased and gilt and also bear His Highness' arms upon the glass. The carriage has been cleverly designed with a double under frame, so that, when the Maharaja may wish to drive himself, the coach box can be removed, and the wheels brought much closer together. More than 25,000 tolahs weight of silver have, we understand, been used in the construction of this remarkable carriage, and the great taste displayed and finish attained reflects much credit upon the firm who have produced it.—*Englishman.*

THE Madras correspondent of the *Englishman* writes—"An absurd story is told about a new arrival in Madras who attended a breakfast. He was informed by some kind (?) friends that when he signed his name in the Government House book at the door it was desirable for him to state his candid opinion of the fare, style of cookery, and other arrangements for the information, say, of the A. D. C. Poor X took the advice *au pied de la lettre* and wrote thus: 'Breakfast tolerable. Claret, rather thin; chops badly cooked.' Signing his name in full at the end. *Apropos* of which I may add, it is said that a member of the Madras Club was in the habit of wording his remonstrances in the entry-book for the benefit of the Committee as follows:—'Why is it that when I ring I can get no servant to answer me? How is it when I order so and so that I get something else? Why are orders not better attended to?' And a string of other questions which were briefly answered by some wag who wrote after them—'Give it up.'"

BOILERS INSPECTION COMMISSION.

A MEETING of the Boilers Inspection Commission was held at the Boiler Inspector's office, Secretariat, on Friday afternoon last, when there were present:—Colonel White, Mr. Mathews, and Mr. Barnes. Mr. Craigie (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen,) appeared for the appellant, the Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company; and Mr. Cleveland appeared for Mr. W. Moylan, the Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers. The appeal was made against a decision of Mr. Moylan which appeared in two certificates for steam boilers granted by him on the 15th March 1877 on the following grounds:—1. That the certificates were granted till the 25th November 1877 instead of for a whole year as it is customary to do. 2. That the working pressure of the company's two boilers is wrongfully curtailed to 90 lbs. per equare inch instead of 100 lbs. per square inch. 3. That the pressure on the piston has been wrongfully limited to 50 lbs. per square inch.

Colonel White stated that Mr. Barnes, one of the members of the Commission, had himself inspected the engines professionally and wished to know whether Mr. Craigie had any objection to his sitting as a Commissioner.

Mr. Craigie stated that he had no objection to his (Mr. Barnes') doing so; but that he intended to call Mr. Barnes as a witness and it was for the Commissioners to consider under those circumstances whether there was any objection to Mr. Barnes sitting as a Commissioner.

Colonel White remarked that, under the circumstances he thought the meeting must be adjourned, and that he would address Government with a view to the appointment of another Commissioner in place of Mr. Barnes.

The Commission then adjourned *sine die*.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th January 1878 was 137,162 maunds and in money Rs. 50,940. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 12th Jan. 1878.	Week ending 13th Jan. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 32,088	Mds 7,127	Mds24,961	...
Amount	Rs. 20,731	Rs. 6,585	Rs. 14,145	...
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 1,31,307	Mds 48,109	Mds83,198	...
Amount	Rs. 43,045	Rs. 13,398	Rs 29,647	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 15,984	Mds 16,839	...	Mds 855
Amount	Rs. 5,232	Rs. 8,439	...	Rs. 3,207
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 903	Mds 412	Mds 491	..
Amount	Rs. 2,263	Rs. 1,042	Rs. 1,221	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 5,566	Mds 5,546	Mds 20	...
Amount	Rs. 5,652	Rs. 5,389	Rs. 263	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 25,109	Mds 37,305	...	Mds 12,196
Amount	Rs. 6,132	Rs. 7,116	...	Rs. 984
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 8,905	Mds 17,692	..	Mds 8,787
Amount	Rs. 3,212	Rs. 5,208	...	Rs. 1,996
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 6,036	Mds 7,918	...	Mds 1,882
Amount	Rs. 3,531	Rs. 3,924	...	Rs. 393
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,61,332	Mds 1,09,120	Mds52,212	...
Amount	Rs. 46,904	Rs. 34,660	Rs. 12,244	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 387,230	Mds 2,50,068	Mds137,162	...
Amount	Rs. 1,56,702	Rs. 85,762	Rs. 50,940	...

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 12th January 1878 was 84,650 maunds and the decrease in money Rs. 23,469. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 12th Jan. 1878.	Week ending 13th. Jan. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 59,564	Mds 90,079	...	Mds30,515
Amount	Rs. 72,328	Rs. 1,26,576	...	Rs. 54,248
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 2,60,667	Mds3,74,493	...	Mds25,458
Amount	Rs. 132,586	Rs. 2,46,652	...	...
WHEAT*—				
Weight	Mds 88,368	...	...	Rs. 65,682
Amount	Rs. 48,384	...	...	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 34,241	Mds 43,834	...	Mds 9,593
Amount	Rs. 16,525	Rs. 24,919	...	Rs. 8,394
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 523	Mds 317	Mds 206	...
Amount	Rs 2,297	Rs. 1,007	Rs. 1,290	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 20,252	Mds. 18,606	Mds 1,646	..
Amount	Rs. 31,808	Rs. 27,630	Rs. 4,178	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 3,10,719	Mds1,62,355	Mds 1,48,364	...
Amount	Rs. 1,98,720	Rs. 99,333	Rs. 99,387	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 7,74,331	Mds 689,684	Mds. 84,650	..
Amount	Rs. 5,02,648	Rs. 526,117		Rs. 23,469

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

REGISTER No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette. [With Supplement.

No. 9,032.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1878.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE STATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "MAHRATTA," 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. BRITTEN, on SATURDAY, the 26th January 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Cuttcut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Himilpatam, Gopalpore, Pooree Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, on THURSDAY, the 24th January 1878, at 4 p. m. in the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander D. DOUGHERTY, on TUESDAY, the 22nd January 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th January 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	24	9	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10/	

Including Wine.

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,
CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2,107 424	January 23
EUROPA	2,227 424	February 16
ITALIA	2,245 424	March 16
OLYMPIA	2,230 500	,, 30
INDIA	2,229 500	April 13

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... ,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT,
AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND
via NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain F. TARBARTHER, will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 6th March,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. COLLIS, on the 20th March,
and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. SHAW, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

BOOKS.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT.
7, JAMBULWADI, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

DICTIONARIES PUBLISHED BY GOVERNMENT.

	Rs. a.
CANDY.—English and Marathi Dictionary, 2nd Edition, revised and enlarged	12 0
MOLESWORTH.—Marathi and English Dictionary, 2nd Edition, revised and enlarged. Price reduced from Rs. 36 to	24 0
MONTGOMERY.—Ambalal Sakarlal Desai and Manibhai Prasad Tapi Prasad Desai. English-Gujarati Dictionary. 1877	9 0
ENGLISH BOOKS LATELY ARRIVED (SINGLE COPIES).	Rs. a.
SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS, edited by H. Staunton, Illustrated by Sir John Gilbert, 3 vols	29 0
BEN JOHNSON'S WORKS, with a Biographical Memoir by William Gifford	8 8
HUME.—Treatise on Human Nature and Dialogues concerning Natural Religion, edited by T. H. Green and T. H. Grose, 2 vols	14 0
BRACHET.—An Etymological Dictionary of the French Language. Translated by G. W. Kitchin (Clarendon Press Series)	5 4
ALISON.—Epitome of the History of Europe	3 12
BUSSELL.—An Essay on the History of the English Government and constitution from the reign of Henry VII. to the present time	3 0
ADDISON'S WORKS, with Notes by Richard Hurd, with large additions, 6 vols. (8vo)	10 8
HALLAM.—Introduction to the Literature of Europe, in 4 vols	12 0

SECOND-HAND BOOKS, HALF BOUND, MOROCCO.

(Single Copies.)	Original Price. Rs. a.	Reduced Price. Rs. a.
BROUGHAM (HENRY LORD)—Historical Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the time of George III.; in 3 vols.	35 7	18 0
BUNSEN (C. J. —Egypt's Place in Universal History, in 4 vols.	60 12	32 0
——Hippolytus and his Age: or the Beginnings and Prospects of Christianity; in 2 vols.	16 14	9 0
CHATEAUBRIAND—The Genius of Christianity; or the Spirit and Beauty of the Christian Religion	8 7	5 0
DAVIES (E.—The Mythology and Rites of the British Druids	23 10	12 0
DIBDIN (T. F.)—Bibliomania, or Book Madness: a Bibliographical Romance, in six Parts	28 2	14 0
DUNLOP (M. F.)—God: the Mysteries of Adoni	11 13	6 0
DUMPHREY—Ancient Coins and Medals	23 10	12 0
ECCLESTON (J.)—Introduction to English Antiquities, intended as a companion to the History of England	11 13	6 0
FORSTER (REV. C.)—The One Primeval Language, traced experimentally through Ancient Inscriptions; in 3 vols.	33 12	16 0
HALLAM (HENRY)—Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, in 3 vols.	18 15	10 0
HAMILTON (A.)—Memoirs of Count Grammont, in 2 vols.	28 2	14 0
KENNEDY (J.)—Essays, Ethnological and Linguistic	35 7	17 0
KING (C. W.)—Antique Gems, their original uses and value	22 10	12
LATHAM (R. G.)—Descriptive Ethnology, in 2 vols.	18 0	9 0
——Opuscula; Essays, chiefly Philological and Ethnographical	16 14	8 0
LINDSAY (LORD)—Sketches of the History of Christian Art, in 3 vols.	17 7	8
MACAULAY (LORD)—The History of England from the Accession of James II., in 5 vols.	114 12	57 0
MANTELL (G. A)—The Medals of Creation: or First Lessons in Geology; in 2 vols.	11 13	5 0
MERIVALE C.)—History of the Romans under the Empire in 6 vols	59 10	29 0
ELIOT (T.)—Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, in 3 vols.	35 7	17 0
PR SCOTT H.)—History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, in 3 vols.	10 2	5 0
QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS—The History of the Life and Reign of Alexander the Great, in 2 vols.	18 0	9 0
WEBSTER (H.)—Middle Ages Minor, or an Essay on Language	7 14	4 0
WISEMAN (REV. N.)—Twelve Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion	13 8	7 0

N.B.—The above prices do not include Postage and Packing.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	TONS. H.P.	CAPTAIN.	1878
— CHINA	2016 400	T. Alderton	21st Jan.
(a) TEHERAN	2589 400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.
— BOKHARA	3252 450	W. D. Anderson	4th Feb.
(a) LEOCAN	3429 550	J. D. Gaby	11th do.
— BANGALORE	2 68 500	E. C. Stead	18th do.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3763 600	A. Parish	25th do
— TRAVANCORE	1909 350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(a) MONGOLIA	2883 530	A. Coleman	11th do.
— VENETIA	2776 400	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(a) INDUS	3470 500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431 370	A. Symons	1st April
(a) AUSTRALIA	3958 600	G. F. Cates	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723 450	J. Orman	22nd Jan.
KHIVA	2609 450	G. Leo	5th Feb.
GEELONG	1835 240	C. Fraser	19th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000 500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb.
ASSAM	3533 500	N. Stewart	1st Mar.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950

Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton ..... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

"WILSON" LINE

FOR LIVE[illegible] CANAL.

S.S. XANTHUS, 1,800 Tons.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 29TH JANUARY.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 450.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1878.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800

BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
8, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,

Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 25 per doz.
Cuseinier's Fine Brandy	,, 24 ,,
From A. COLLIN (Chalons)	
Carte Blanche Champagne	,, 30
From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)	
St. Julien Claret, quarts	,, 9 ,,
Lormont Claret ,,	,, 12 ,,
Chateau Bolair ,,	,, 16 ,,
Haut Barsac ,,	,, 16 ,,
Chablis ,,	,, 16 ,,
From DE LAAGE FILS & Co.	
Cognac—L. Béchade	,, 18 ,,

Pints of all these Wines can be had at Rs. 2 per case of two dozen extra.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW RATES and CONDITIONS OF LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA to come in force from 1st January 1878.

Liberal reduction in premiums on both participating and non-participating Policies issued on and after the above date.

For particulars, apply to

FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1877.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.

A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.

Apply

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of surplus and other Stores in the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, and the following days, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company to sell by Public Auction at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, a large quantity of surplus and other stores, consisting of shafts and propellers, old boilers, and galls; ranges, brass tubes, old iron, iron tanks, anchors, chains, old rope, empty casks and cases, sails, canvas, boats, blocks, planks, crockeryware, furniture, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the purchasers will have to pay Custom duty (if any.)

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1878.

SUDANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS.
To be sold without reserve.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., at their Auction Room in Forbes Street, No 12, to close account of the consigned, Messrs. S. SHRICRISNAJEE & Co. have received instruction from the Consignee's Agent at Bombay, subjects are—the Danube, New Year's Morning, Christmas Eve, Interrupted Duet, College by River Side, Angels, Highland Cattle, Fisherman's Family, Bagatelle, English Coast, Summer, The Bride Frozen river, Ostend Harbour, Sly Glances, plain lithographic pictures, black ground pictures in maple frames, double and single photographic frames, about 450, very superior various veneer in gilt and maple frames, about 4,734 feet silver, maple, gilt moulding of different sizes, assorted paper pictures, engravings, prints, coloured, lithograph, plain black ground head, and various chromos.

Property is on view.

SALE OF IRON SAFE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction room at 1 P. M., by order of Messrs Vale, Lovel & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Indentor Abramjee Mohomedally.

EMA—B—3 6—2 Iron Safe 27 by 27 by 19.
37- 8—2 Do. 30 by 30 by 20.
39-40—2 Do. 24 by 17 by 15.
41- 2—2 Do. 26 by 18 by 16.
43- 4—2 Do. 26 by 19 by 17.
45- 6—2 Do. 30 by 20 by 18.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Coloured Piece Goods, at the office of Messrs. Wallace and Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a large quantity of coloured piece goods.

N. B.—The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit the requirement of the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, piano by Schiedmayer, open carriage circular fronted brougham, four wheel dogcart, horses, plants, &c.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, the above valuable furniture, &c., the property of J. W. Pearson, Esq., the same comprises rich thin-stem glass-ware, handsome dinner, breakfast, tea and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dishcovers containing 4 cruet frames, biscuit box, toast rack, a set of Elkington's best plated spoons and forks for 12 persons in oak wood case, piano and candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome English and French polished furniture, such as a telescope, dining table for 24 persons, sideboard, Madras pattern dining-roomm chairs handsome circular, pier and folding tables, drawing-room and folding chairs, half-backed sofas, a first-class grand square piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne, 9 nearly new, first-rate chromo-lithograph and wash drawings in gilt frames, French-polished Madras pattern bed-stead, English iron cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, almira, a sewing machine by "Shakespeare in working order," a fine collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built four-seated open carriage.
A light circular glass-fronted brougham by Collet and Co.
A four-wheeled dog-cart by Madely.
A pair of well-bred chesnut Arab carriage horses.
Child's perambulator, set of double harness, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.
N. B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 6-30 A. M.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN, COTTON, GALL NUTS, GOAT SKINS, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder—

About 800 bags of grain, 3 full-pressed bales cotton, gall-nuts, and goat skins, &c.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

An English built dog-cart, with a bay Arab horse and harness. Price moderate.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, glass, and porcelainware, plants, &c., at Land's End, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, glass, and porcelainware, plants, &c., the property of R. T. Farre, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings, 9½ lbs,
5 cases white ground prints.
5 bales grey dhoties
3 cases 7 red printed jacconets.
7 ,, colored sarees.
10 ,, T. red sarees.
100 boxes claret in pints.
1 case superior playing cards ex S. S. Indus, consisting of Highlanders, Harrys, Mogul's, &c.
1 case scientific novelties containing photography, chemistry, magnetism, laughing gas decanters, reticules, electricity, ball and hammer, ariel treasury, dancing bottle and charmed ball, melting egg and zaz 1 egg trick, conjurors ball box, cancel whistles, magic cards, fleas, wedding rings, vanishing coin, Japanese ball, phantom flower, sunlights, artillery, &c.
2 Cane superior Bed Ticks.
A few pieces silk dresses of various colors and patterns.
By order of Bhuteram Crushnajee and on account and at the risk of Punjabee Kalsaing Lalseing
9 Gold and silk embroidereds hawls, 1 gold embroidered handkerchief, 2 Peetambers, 3 Jamdanits and 1 Doopato.
By order of Chunyan Crushnajee and on account and at the risk of Esvantrao Narayen.
2 Pearl workings and 4 rings.
By order of Mr. Eduljee Bazonjee Lakdawalla and on account and at the risk of Borah Mahomedally Esmalljee.
150 cases kerosine oil.
By order of Mr. Eduljee Bozonjee Lakdawalla and on account and at the risk of Sha Nuggindass Roychund, Tea Merchant—
90 cases kerosine oil.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1. Light Serviceable dog cart.
1. English built light buggy by Kesterton.
1. Light dog cart with pony and harness.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS MOULEMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder—
200 superior 1st class Moulmein teak squares in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved and French polished, and mahogany household furniture, rich crockery, glass and plateware, a magany grand square Pianoforte by Geimbrowdur and Son &c., at Nesbit Lane, Byculla,

ON SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, in the bungalow lately occupied by the late Mr. John Storrar, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c, of which full particulars will be given hereafter, and which will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 3 p.m. the undermentioned valuable articles of curiosity, the property of a gentleman who has left Bombay, comprising silver plates, salvers, muffineers, flower holder and lota of the celebrated Cutch and Cashmere work manship, Trichinopoly gold and silver bracelets necklaces, lockets and brooches, Delhi made silver necklaces bracelets, and bangles, gold and silk embroidered table and chair covers, Dacca Cloves, Mantilla, China and Japanese silk, satin dresses, Rampore cuddars, rich Cashmere shawls, China, white and clear and shawl, Cashmere and Cabul dressing gowns, red chudders, Persian carpets, Chinia chessmen, &c. Catalogues are ready and the goods are now view.

SALE OF LAW AND OTHER BOOKS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p m, the undermentioned new law books belonging to the estate of the late ANDREW LYON Esq., C.S.

1 11 Copies Lyon's Annual Digest Vol. I
18 ,, Lyon's Law of India.
6 ,, Lyon's guide to the law of India.

Also a few law books, the property of a solicitor.

Also a number of miscellaneous books in general literature, the property of another gentleman.

A list of these may be seen at the office of the undersigned, and the books will be on view on and after THURSDAY next, the 24th instant.

SALE OF VALUABLE Landed Property in Marine Street, Fort, opposite the Port Trust Bonded Warehouse.

ON SATURDAY, the 2nd February at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable property of a gentleman.

All that piece or parcel and land or ground containing by admeasurement 965 square yards or thereabouts, together with the extensive building, godowns standing thereon, situate on the west side of Marine Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 20, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 20, and bounded as follows :—East is to say, on the north by the property formerly belonging to the late Cowasji Manockji Ashburner, and now to Curestji Cowasjee Ashburner, on the south by the property of Nusserwanjee Aspandiarji Pochkhanawalla, on the west by the said Marine Street, and on the west by the property formerly belonging to Cowasji Manockji Ashburner and now to Burjorji Rustonji Bottlewalla, and which said premises is now in the occupation of Mr. Latham Bagshaw, Mr. Kirkpatrick Barrister, Mr Framjee Ardaseer Dawur and others.

The stable with its ground forming the southern part of the property is sold to the said Nusserwanjee Aspandiarji Pochkhanawalla, and consequently it is not included in the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1878.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 500 Tons of DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY STEAM COAL, to be delivered at Malet Bunder, on the Elphinstone Estate, within one month of this date, and to be weighed and stacked there.

Tenders to be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Steam Coal" will be received by the Resident Engineer at the Port Trust Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 5 p. m. on MONDAY, the 21st instant.

The Resident Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

16th January, 1878.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort establishment.

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons		Rs.	117	half set Rs.	53
2a	Ditto ditto thinnest glass, very superior	,, ,,		142	,,	68
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	,, ,,		168	,,	71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	,, ,,		160	,,	72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	,, ,,		161	,,	72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes	,, ,,		198	,,	82

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, contain 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Early Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

A Half-Set contains 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns :—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

Seven other patterns of elegantly engraved Glass to select from.

DESSERT GLASS.

Comports, Decanters, Plates, etc., in a great variety of rich patterns.

FLOWER STANDS, &c.,

FOR DINNER OR DRAWING TABLE.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from		40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain ..... per dozen from		8
Ditto Engraved ..... ,, from		10

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JEWELLERY, EN SUITE.

ONE of the most striking features of modern esthetics is the desire to have "everything to match." The idea is peculiarly the product of civilization, and it is, though artificial, one of the graces of a refined and cultivated taste. The semi-civilized man rarely exhibits a consciousness of its existence, while the savage cannot even conceive it. We see the fancy in the present day developed in our houses, gardens, furniture and clothes; but more particularly in the ornaments of life, and especially in our Jewellery. It has long been usual to wear articles for personal adornment in sets, and, indeed, the practice has ceased to be a caprice of fashion, and has attained the fixedness of a custom.

Our Stock of Full and Half-Suites will be found to be very extensive and comprehensive in its character, ranging in price from costly *parures* set with gems to pretty and inexpensive sets, all being suitable for presentation. Our aim is to well assort our stock, so as to be in a position to supply every requirement.

SUITES of BRACELET, BROOCH, and EARRINGS, of All Gold, elegant designs, ...	from Rs.	150	to	400
,, Ditto, with Necklet, Gold only, or enamelled and stones	from	250	to	800
,, Very handsome and richly jewelled, for dress	from	350	to	2,000
SETS of BROOCHES and EARRINGS, All Gold, for daily wear	from	50	to	200
,, Enamelled and set with precious stones	from	55	to	500
NECKLETS and EARRINGS, with Lockets and Pendants, all Gold, of new designs,	from	90	to	280
NECKLETS and EARRINGS, very elegant, for evening wear, studded with gems,	from	150	to	600
PENDANTS and EARRINGS, All Gold, in the most fashionable style	from	65	to	150
PENDANTS and EARRINGS, enamelled, or set with precious stones, pearls, &c.,	from	100	to	500

Illustrated Catalogues posted free to Mofussil Constituents.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY,
BOMBAY.

VALENTINES ! VALENTINES ! ! VALENTINES ! ! !

A CHOICE assortment of really artistic Valentines, just received by S. ROSE & Co., Bombay including the following patterns—Cash prices :—

Sprays of Roses, Forget-me-Nots, &c. with felicitations in a panel on light grounds. As 2.

Flowers in Natural Colors, with appropriate words, on light grounds. As. 4.

Flowers and Birds on colored grounds, with appropriate words. As. 4.

Artistic Groupings of Flowers surrounding verses with various tinted grounds. As. 6.

Light Ground, Heartease, Violets, &c., &c., with wishes at foot. As. 6.

Chromolithographed flowers, surrounding verses with gold and silver backgrounds on card with embossed edges. As. 6.

Beautiful Bouquets and sprays of flowers, on tinted backgrounds, on card with embossed edging. As. 8.

Lace Paper Valentines with picture on front page, inside verses, a variety of elegant designs, each As. 12 and Re. 1.

Rice Paper, with lace edgings, with designs of flowers, birds, banners, hearts, &c. worked in satin and mother-o'-pearl, on white and black backgrounds, with appropriate words. (These are of a very light texture and suitable for posting to friends abroad.) Re. 1-0.

Double Satchets, outside, open trellis work of white enamel and gold, with a medallion in centre showing a background of satin, inside floral clusters and suitable mottoes hinged with satin and having satin edges. Re. 1-8.

Double Satchet, outside designs of landscape with figures, on satin with satin hinges and edging, inside bouquet of flowers with suitable verses. Rs. 2-0.

Double Satchet, cover enamelled card printed in silver, blue and gold, with appropriate words on ribbon, satin hinges and satin edging, inside two pictures, with appropriate words. Rs. 2-4.

Double Satchet of novel design, opening lengthways, covers of honeycomb relief, with floral print on satin, medallion in centre, crimped satin

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 19TH JAN. 1878.

We have had a very quiet week in Imports, but our Export trade continues to increase in volume, slowly perhaps, but steadily. The past week, however, can scarcely be taken as a fair criterion of the condition of business, the anxiety respecting European politics having overshadowed our markets throughout. The Queen's speech though, and the telegrams to hand since, have generally been read here as decidedly pacific in tone, and a more confident feeling is gaining ground. Entire confidence cannot, of course, be restored so long as Russia and Turkey are at war, but it is felt that the probability of England being involved need only be taken as a very moderate risk. We are accordingly justified in looking forward to a fairly good season for Bombay trade betwixt now and the rains. Cotton may not perhaps go much if any higher in price, the present appearance of the American Crop pointing to larger available supplies in Liverpool shortly, but there will probably be a steadier demand for it as peace becomes more assured, and although values of Wheat and Seeds are also likely to decline, they are not likely to reach a point at all prohibitory of shipments, especially with every prospect before us of easy Money, low Freights and depreciated Exchange.

The latter is perhaps not quite a certainty as Government action is always an unknown quantity, but to all present appearances it does not seem very far short of it. At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India which took place in London on Wednesday, of the £250,000 offered, only £213,000 were allotted as follows:—£148,000 to Calcutta and £12,000 to Madras, at an average of 1s. 8.661d. and £53,000 to Bombay at 1s. 8.67d., tenders on all three presidencies at 1s. 8¾d. per rupee receiving in full. The average rates show an advance of about ¼per cent. on last week's allotments, but on the other hand 1s. 8¾d. receiving in full as against only 7/8 per cent. last week, while the whole amount has not been taken up, more than compensates for the increased figure. The result is somewhere about what was anticipated here, but it is evidently slightly less favourable than had been expected in London, Bar Silver having receded from 54d. to 53⅝d. per oz, and latterly to 53¾d. per oz. Notwithstanding the tendency thus indicated, Government still adhere to the policy of fixing a minimum, 1s. 8¾d. having evidently been fixed this week. The only result of this is to induce remitters to buy Silver, and we see last Thursday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton brings no less than £210,000 of the metal for this port, which is just so much off the demand for Council Drafts. A fixed minimum may answer once in a while, but with the probability of increased Council Drawings at the end of March, we should think the best policy in the end would be to go on meeting the market from week to week at the best obtainable rates.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 12th instant was again less favourable. An increased trade demand for Money was manifested, the Cash Balance showing a reduction of 11 lacs, and as produce will begin to arrive daily in larger quantities this demand for Money may be expected to augment in like proportion. There is no reason, however, to apprehend anything approaching severe pressure this season. The value of the crops to be financed for is comparatively light, and we not only begin with an ample, we might almost say an excessive, supply of funds, but with Council Drafts and Silver available to virtually and unlimited extent, funds will be easily and cheaply had throughout the season. The Bank of Bombay's advertised rates still remain at 5 per cent. for fixed and 6 per cent. for demand, loans secured by Government Paper, but in the open market the rates lay between 3 and 4 per cent., and it will be some little time yet before they level up to the Bank minimum, not to mention, affording any ground for a rise in the latter. About the end of March or beginning of April we may look for Money being at its dearest, but even then we see no question whether charges for accommodation are likely to advance more than, say, 2 per cent. above present figures.

EXCHANGE.—The operations in Sterling continue on a comparatively moderate scale, both sellers and buyers of Bills showing a disposition to restrict their transactions to their immediate requirements only, which, in the present condition of business, are not large. For this Mail, rates opened on Tuesday morning on the basis of 1s. 8¾d for demand Bank, and 1s. 9 1-16 to 1-1. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills, and no change to k place until Thursday morning, when, on the result of the allotments of Council Drafts becoming known, a weaker feeling set in and a decline of 1- 64. to ½ took place. On Friday the market remained quiet and unaltered, but on Saturday the downward tendency was again observable, and a further partial fall of 1-16d. took place, making closing rates as follows:—Bank Bills on demand, 1s. 8¾d.; 6 months' 1s. 9d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8 15-16d.; 6 months' 1s. 9¼.; Documents, 3 months 1s. 9d.; 6 months' 1s. 9 3 16d. per rupee. For future delivery the present tendency of operators is more in favour of buying than selling, and while the Banks show little disposition to draw forward at any thing over current rates, they are buyers at above figures for delivery a month hence, and further on at an advance of 1-16d. per rupee per month. Some few sales have been made on this basis for delivery up to the end of April, but as we have already remarked such operations are only to cover actual requirements and few, if any, speculative sales have been made. The whole character of the market this season, in fact, has been against selling in advance, a very settled opinion in favour of a reaction of low rates being apparent, and, we think, justified. Unlike last year we open the season with ample supplies of funds and only moderate requirements to face, the famine traffic in grain being notably absent, and knowing what we now do of the supply of Silver at Home, it seems very probable, notwithstanding the approach of the busy season, that Sterling Exchange on the average may still continue to tend downwards.

On Calcutta there has been very little done this week. We still quote demand drafts at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

On China the quotation is Rs. 219 per 100 dollars, but almost nominal at that.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The undoubtedly critical State of Home politics for a time, and the uncertainty which yet prevails, has necessarily been against the market this week, and values are ¼ to ½ per cent. lower. At this decline, however, while buyers are not eager to do business, and possibly may not be so until more general confidence is established, holders do not seem anxious to sell, and though lower we would not call the position weaker. Quotations are:—Fours, Rs. 94½ to ⅝:—Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102½ to ⅝.

SHARES.—The market has remained dull, and in most cases, where any change at all has taken place, tending in favour of buyers. *Banks* are fairly steady. Bank of Bombays remain unaltered at 403 per cent. premium, and the only change in our quotations is a decline of Rs. 1 in Nationals. *Land* companies are dull, and we quote a fall of Rs. 35 in Colabas and Rs. 2½ in Port Cannings. *Press* shares are steady with the approach of the busy season, and we note an advance of Rs. 50 in Akbar, Rs. 40 in Albert Co. of Kurrachee, Rs 15 in Bellary, and Rs. 20 in Scinde and Punjab. New Berars are Rs. 10 lower, and Mofussils after some fluctuations close at former rates. *Spinning and Weaving* shares opened with an upward tendency, and in some of the more speculative companies a temporary rise took place. On the 16th instant, however, at a meeting of Millowners it was resolved to adopt short time by running the Mills only from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. instead of from sunrise to sunset and stopping altogether on Sundays, which is equivalent to a diminution of 20 to 25 per cent. in the working hours, and as this must naturally tell very seriously against profitable working, if in fact it does not entail an actual loss, the shares of the various companies have shown a decided downward tendency. In most cases a drop of 2 to 3 per cent. has already taken place, but in some of the concerns, which stand at a high premium, there is room yet for a further considerable fall. Amongst *Miscellaneous* companies the only movements to record are an advance of Rs. 5 in Treacher and Co., Limited, and Rs. 40 in Bombay Barmah Trading Company. G. I. P. Railway stock has advanced Re. 1 per lb. 20, and Paris Municipal bonds Rs. 2 owing to the downward tendency of Exchange.

IN PIECE GOODS there is practically no change to report. A moderate enquiry has prevailed in the bazaar during the week, for the leading makes of Grey and Bleached Goods, resulting in an aggregate business of about 1,600 to 1,800 packages, but from first hands, owing in a great measure to an attempt on the part of sellers to establish slightly higher rates, business has been restricted, and we doubt whether the clearances have exceeded 600 to 700 packages in all. Stocks are now going down slightly and, what is perhaps even more important, shipments from the other side latterly have been comparatively small, but even with this, consumption is so much checked by the effects of the famine that there is little hope of any important improvement in prices.

In Grey Goods the chief portion of the business this week has as usual been in Shirtings. For 40 inch the demand has been fairly steady at previous rates, and for 44 inch in some cases slightly higher prices have been obtained. The wider makes are still in request at fully former rates, and stocks of Shirtings all round are getting into more manageable compass. Maddapollams, Jaconets, T. Cloths, Mulls, and Drills are all about as last quoted and in moderate demand; Printers are rather scarce and proportionately firm; and Longcloths, Domestics, and Drills are depressed and almost unsaleable. Of Bleached Goods the sales have mostly been in Jaconets, Mulls and Drills, which are the descriptions at present commanding most attention. In Dyed and Printed Cloths business is practically at a standstill, the demand being so insignificant, while Turkey Reds remain depressed and unsaleable with stocks a long way ahead of the demand. Local Goods are very depressed and no sales of any importance have been made.

TWIST.—Only a very limited business has been done during the week in Eng ish Yarns and prices are unchanged throughout. Stocks, although not large for an ordinary season, are fully equal to current requirements. For local Yarns the demand is slow, and rates tend downward.

METALS.—*Copper*.—The transactions of the week have been very limited, and there is no change in prices to notice. For *Yellow Metal* the demand has been less active, and not withstanding a decline in Exchange, prices have receded As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. *Iron* has shown more firmness than for some time back, a consider'ble business has been done, and the tendency of prices has been upwards, although the only quotable movement has been an advance of Re. 1 in Swedish Bars.

COALS.—The continued small shipments from Home have at last begun to have some effect, the market during the week having been very firm with an advance of As. 8 per ton to arrive and in some cases Re. 1 per ton on the Bunder. Just at the close the tone of the market is slightly easier again, the demand which sprang up having been in a great measure satisfied, but so many buyers come into the mark t again we may look for further improvement, as supplies on the way are very small and, with a strike at the Northumberland Collieries whence we derive a very large proportion of our Imports, are not likely to increase.

COTTON.—The general pause in business pending the opening of Parliament and latterly the comparatively larger receipts at the American Ports, has rendered the Liverpool Market very quiet, and in sympathy therewith there has not been much doing here, although prices may be called Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. The transactions reported only sum up about 7,500 bales in all, consisting of 1,500 bales old Cotton almost entirely for local consumption, 3,000 bales new Hingunghaut, Omra, and Broach, ready or early delivery, 2,000 bales Omra Feby-March delivery, and 1,000 bales Ginned Dharwar, April-May delivery. Nothing has been done in Dhollerahs yet, the crop being so small that sellers are afraid to do anything until they have the Cotton actually before them. The ultimate yield of this description is only put down as likely to be ½ to ⅔rds. of an average, and although Omrawuttee is undoubtedly a large crop, and Compta and Dhar war also promise well, it is now becoming very evident that an increase of 100,000 bales on last year's crop will be a liberal estimate. The arrivals are still made up of Hingunghaut, Broach, and Omrawuttee, and there is no change in the qualities. High class Omra is, and promises to be, very scarce, while in Broach also the bulk of the arrivals are not over F. G. F.

The *Receipts* from up-country for the week ending on the 19 h inst ant are 33,198 bales against 20,270 last week and 23,314 for the corresponding week last year and the total since 1st September now stands at 171,737 bales against 188,189 bales for the same period last year.

The *Clearances* for Sea since last Mail left have been 7,277 bales, making 13,086 since 1st January against 22,514 balesthis last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton with equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, *without* commission:—

Old, Full-pressed—				₹ Candy	₹ lb. C. & F.
Dhollera Fully Good	Fair	Ready	....	Rs. 203 =	5 7/16d.
Do. Good	Fair	do.	....	„ 200 =	5¾d.
Do. Fully	Fair	do.	....	„ 195 =	5½d.
Do.	Fair	do.	....	„ 190 =	5¼d.
New, Full-pressed—				₹ Candy	C. & F.
Broach Ginned	Good	Ready	....	Rs. 214 =	6d.
Do.	do.	Feb. Delivery	....	„ 212 =	5 11/16d.
*Hingunghaut	do.	Ready	....	„ 214 =	5¾d.
Do.	do.	do.	....	„ 213 =	5 11/16d.
Akote	do.	Ready	....	„ 205 =	5¾d.
Do.	do.	Feb.	do.	.... „ 202 =	5 7/16d.
Cumrawuttee	do.	Ready	....	„ 205 =	5¾d.
Do.	do.	Feb.	do.	.... „ 201 =	5 7/16d.
Do.	F. G. F.	„	do.	.... „ 197 =	5 5/16d.
Do.	G. F.	„	do.	.... „ 193 =	5 3/16d.
Do.	F. F.	„	do.	.... „ 187 =	5 1/16d.
Do.	F.	„	do.	.... „ 183 =	4 15/16d.
Ginned Dharwar	F. G. F.	May	do.	.... „ 196 =	5¼d.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 18th instant compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,360,000	2,709,010	2,782,450
Surats...	133,000	240,670	481,170
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	392,000	649,100	682,840
Do. London.....	19,000	41,270	63,280
American Afloat.....	390,000	386,000	383,000
E. Indian „	29,000	48,000	86,000
	830,000	1,124,370	1,165,120
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6¼d.	7 1-16d.	7d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	5 5-16d.	5¾d.	4 9-16d.
Difference.....	1 3-16.	1 7-16.	2 7-16.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with two preceeding seasons:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Week's Receipts.....	151,000	112,000	144 000
„ Exports to U. K....	27,000	75,000	73,000
„ „ to Continent....	59,000	51,000	21,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	2,794,000	2,889 000	2,786 000
„ Exports to U. K. „	908,000	1,086,000	976 300
„ „ to Continent „	532,000	519,000	570,900
„ Stock at the Ports.....	860,000	894,000	857,000

SEEDS.—*Linseed*:—Adverse advices from Home have caused buyers to operate very sparingly, and stocks showing a disposition to accumulate, dealers have been anxious to effect sales even at a decline of As. 2 per cwt., the price to-day for ready being Rs. 6 2 to Rs. 6.3 per cwt. For April-May delivery there is no enquiry, and we quote Rs. 6 per cwt., nominal. *Rapeseed* is in small supply and steady at Rs. 7 9 to Rs. 7-10 for ready and nominally Rs. 7-8 for April delivery, but as there is only a small crop anticipated, dealers decline to contract forward. *Gingelly* Seed is in good request at about former rates, say, Rs. 43 for Mixed and Rs. 44 to Rs. 44½ for White.

WHEAT.—Dull accounts from Home, and the rise in freights has checked the export enquiry for the time being, and rates are tending downward, although supplies are limited. We quote:—Best Soft White, Rs. 39 to Rs. 40; Mixed, Rs. 35 to Rs. 38; Red, Rs. 30 to Rs. 33 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nom'l Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct.	₹ 3½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	104
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218- 3-6	5 p. c.	227
Do. New Shares.....	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	36
Ditto	..	£20	65- 7-3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	32
S. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,110
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do.	240

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.ct	770
Prem'gaut and Pier Co. Limited.	7,500	150	all	4 p. a	90
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	775
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	8,000	1,400	all	18 p.a.	240

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd December compared with that for 15th January:—

LIABILITIES.	22nd December. Rs. A. P.	15th January. Rs. A. P.	
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,99,020	0 0	19,99,930 0 0
Deposits	1,54,39,997	6 0	1,39,97,176 15 1
Other Deposits	2,32,72,731	12 5	3,29,55,883 14 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	3,05,470	1 4	9 92,778 7 6
Sundries	12,74,474	6 9	9,14,819 0 5
	6,71,90,683	9 1	7,85,58,888 6 5
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Government Securities.....	1,08,73,760	8 2	1,06,10,643 2 4
Other Govt. Securities	42,37,797	1 8	43 99 433 15 11
Credits on ditto	40 88,554	13 8	53,01,778 7 4
Bills Discounted.....	1,66 63,059	15 0	2,03,10,931 8 10
Balances with other Banks	11,08,082	2 0	3,67,694 8 4
Bullion	.....	.....	.....
Dead Stock	9,99 684	1 1	10,06,476 6 9
Stamps	6 936	10 0	11,475 15 0
Sundries	2 04,446	1 3	5,03,777 7 4
Cash at Head Office	1 22,53 737	1 1	1,45,09,564 4 5
Do. at Branches	1 65,96,861	5 4	1,95,37,193 7 0
	6,71 90,683	9 1	7,85,58,888 6 5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. CITY OF POONAH, 1,456 tons, Captain A. H. Luckhurst, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Jeddah, Jan. 1, with 68 deck passengers.

THE SHIP W. H. CONNER, 1,496 tons, Captain J. G Pendleton, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Liverpool, Oct. 6, with a cargo of 2,005 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. BEACONSFIELD, 1,118 tons, Captain W. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Hull, Dec. 12, with a cargo of railway iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 19 h inst. from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 116 deck passengers. She sailed on the same day for some ports, with 115 deck passengers.

THE S. S. 912 tons, SHILDON, Captain J. P. Bratchie, arrived in h arbour on the 18th inst. from Liverpool, Dec. 11, via Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, Aden, and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs David Sassoon & Co.

THE A. H. LLOYDS Co's S. S. POLLUCE, 141 tons, Captain G. Ragusa, sailed on the 19th instant for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers. Mrs. Ariani, and deck passengers for Aden, and two deck passengers for Port Said.

THE S. S. BUTESHIRE, 871 tons, Captain A. Bjaik, which arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Glasgow, Dec. 7th, via Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of Government stores. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE S. S. STELMO Captain W. I. Irving, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from London, Dec. 13, via Malta and the Suez Canal, with Mr. J. Cassan passenger, and a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Koop and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain J. Sowden, sailed on the 19th instfor Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers. For Cannanore.—Major and Mr Curtois and one second class passenger. For Mangalore.—Rev. H. Attenmuller. For Calcutta.—Mr. Beardmore and Mr. Radford. For Coast Ports.—126 deck passengers.

MESSRS R. RUBATTINO and Co's s. s. Arabia, 1,120 tons, Captain G Sciro, which arrived in harbour on the 18th inst from Genoa, via intermediate ports, brought the following cargo:—From Bordeaux.—32 cases liquor, 2,494 packages brandy, 453 packages wine, 99 cases champagne, 99 packages corks, and 24 cases plums. From London.—23 cases brass, 100 cases copper and 390 slabs lead. From Marseilles.—80 cases vermouth, 1 case piece goods, and 8 cases merchandise. From Genoa.—60 packages whiting, 7 packages glass, 4 packages glassware, 21 packages piece goods, 24 packages wine, 1 case cigars, 20 packages marble ware and 46 packages goods. From Leghorn.—1,000 slabs marbles, 38 cases marbleware, and 9 packages merchandise. From Naples.—5 packages goods, and 9 packages wine.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
18	Stelmo (s)	Irving	London, Dec 13.
	Shildon (s)	Bratchie	Liverpool, Dec 11.
	Beaconsfield (s)	Smith	Hull, Dec 12.
19	W H Conner	Pendleton	Liverpool, Oct 6.
	City of Poonah (s)...	Luckhurst ...	Jeddah, Jan 1.
	O run (s)	Baker	Mandvee Jan 17.
	Shakespeare	McGregor	Sunderland, Sept 25.
	Calcutta	Hanson	Liverpool, Aug 26.
20	Keerath Boodrin ...	Nacoda	Cochin, Jan 4.
	Borrowdale	Young	Tellicherry, Jan 17.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Sir Kinghamshire...	Massey	Diamond Island.
	East Lothian	Hamilton	Calcutta.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Goa (s)	Smith	Coast and Calcutta.
	Pollnce (s)	Bagusi	Trieste, &c.

The Steamer Whiteburn, to Marseilles, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
15 Lumley Castle (s) ...Browne .....Colombo, Jan 7.
Duntrune.....P ngoster .....
Perseverance.....Bray .....Moulmein. Jan 8.
Garelochside .....Greenwood ...Bombay, Sept 26.
16 Madras (s) ..... James .....Kyouk Phyoo. Jan 12.
Setara (s).....Wood .....Cameron, Jan 8.
Parkfield .....Anderson ..... dep. Oct 2.
City of Calcutta.....Mcdonald ..... Card ff, Oct 18.
Theophane .....Rammond.....Melbourne, Nov 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15—Steamers Statesman, Marina and Meinam.
Jan. 16—A Steamer (numbers undistinguishable).

PASSENGERS.

Per Madras—Messrs. Drucres, Lawson, Dr. Schlich, Mrs. E Maclauchlan, Mr E F Sandys, Mr J D Freitas and grandson.
Per Setara—The Rev E K Blumhardt, Capt M Protheroe, Capt Weir of the ship Milwall, Mr H C Smart, Mr J K Hesselow.
Per Parkfield—Mrs. Anders n and child
Per Theophane—Mr Kavanagh, Mr Hamill, Mr Ward, Mrs Raymond and 2 children.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Duntrune—Barque North Wester in lat 21-50 N long 88-5 E

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
17 Almora(s)..... ..... London.
18 Meinam (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Chinsura (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
16 Khedive .... Calcutta.
17 Armenia .... Balasore.
18 Francisca Cail .... Chittagong.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Rhedive, to Calcutta—From Madras: Mrs Cadis, 2 children and 2 infants, Lieut Christie, R E, Lieut H E Grimes, Mr Hinmers, Mrs G Twaddle, Mr F V Wardlige, Mr Robertson Mr Dolahey, Asst Supt Cadiz, Mr K M Cherry, Mrs Cassidy.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Khedive—From Southampton: Messrs Hunter, Allan, and Jones, and Major and Mrs O'Reilly.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zealous—5 casks hardware, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 1,033 bars iron, Tyebally Essoofally; 5 casks white paint, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 20 kegs leadore, Chimanlall Amrutlall; 24 iron plates, Ebrahim A Caim.
Clive—20 cases brandy, the Bombay Club.
Trentham Hall—2 cases packing twine, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co; 2 casks and 1 case hardware, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
Macedonia—16 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

St Mildred.—6 cases writing paper, Volkart Brothers; 10 cases glassware, Hajee Sewjee; 18 casks blacking, A Hoosein G Hoosein; 5 packages earthenware, Rogers and Co.
Zeal—2 casks hardware, Bezonjee Heptoola.
Athollsman—1 case hardware, Essoofally Heptoola.
Xantho—4 906 cakes hard sperter, Cama Ramjee; 317 barrels green copperas, Tyebjee Cassumbhai Khaiyee; 26 cases provisions and 9 cases bacon and cheese, Sorabjee Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Assiria s—9 cases liquors, C Grondona.
Xantho s—8 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 cwts sandalwood, W and A Graham & Co.
Calla s—100 b les cotton, M Runchordass; 120 bales cotton, Mahunjee Bhimjee; 20 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 50 bales wool, Hajee Bhimjee; 30 bales wool, Jeevandass Premjee.
Trinacria s—760 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 56 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal; 155 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Trinacria —14½ cwts castoreum oil, Noorabhoy Merwanjee.

FOR LONDON.

China s—2 boxes gold bars, value Rs 940 00. Ruttonsee Mooljee; 40 boxes silver coins, value Rs 81,000, Gunputrao Madhowrao; 1 case shawls Hajee Ally Rehanee.
Scotland s—10 bales skin opossum, Alexanovitz and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Scotland s—200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 1,708 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Romeo —300 cwts B horns, Hassum Noor Mahomed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lena s—27 cwts gingellyseed, Burjorjee Nowrojee; 2,100 cwts gingellyseed and 300 bales cotton, Ralli brothers; 451 bales cotton, Gadi and Co; 675 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 100 bales cotton, J R Paruck.
China s—1 case carpet, G S & g; 1 case carpet and 9 cases shawls W Nicol and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Trinacria s—300 bales cotton, E Spencer and Co.
Arabia s—423 wts wheat and 315 cwts linseed, Vinay and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, Knoop and Co; 60 bales cotton, Gadi um and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Polluce s—100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR PATRAS.

Polluce s—4 pots rosa oil and 80 cwts sandalwood, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
China s—2 cases shawls, Maneckjee Muncherjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Feratower s—56 cwts broken glass, Ismail Mahomed; 50 bales tw ds, The National Spg and W Co; 20 bales twist, S N Mulatee; 30 bales twist, D Mowjee.
Lombardy s—55 cwts resins, Sallybhoy Jaffarbhoy; 21 cases shirtings Allana Munjee; 40 bales twist, Hajee Joomoh med Abdool Kalurk; 30 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 53 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Mahomed; 3 cases piece goods, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 53 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 105 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 25 chests opium, Jairam Dyal Feerbhoy; 100 cwts, Oilbannion, Gunny Hussum; 47 cases oilbanum, 4 cwts G h ns, and 5 cases fishmaw, Goolamhoosein Johnmahomed; 400 bales cotton, Hussum Babanee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—40 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 15 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 45 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 18th January 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	30·000
Temperature of the Air.....	76·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	70·5
Dew Point	68·0
Relative humidity of Air	77·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky=ciroudless=0)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) --	81·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.).	68·3
General Direction of wind.....	N, ESE, WNW, NW, NNW,
Movement of wind in 24 hours	147.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 21.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment as to Cost.

704-76—Tyabjee and S—Futtehally Shaik Ahmed and others vs Mihbai and others—Jefferson and F. Fletcher and S and Crawford and B.

LONG CAUSES.

188-76—Chalk and W—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C Lawrence and others—Jerson and F—Part heard.
566-75—Chalk and W—Fatma Mahomed Khan Hajee, &c, and others vs Rajooma and others—Crawford and B and Khundeo Ma
649-77—Tyabjee and S—Faizulla Khaklani vs Hajee Rahimtoola Hameda.
521-77—Lynch and T—Bhimjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy vs Moolibai, widow.
279-76—Hearn C and L—W Loudon vs Jumnabai and another—Tyabjee and S.
515-77—Lynch and T—Govindass Bookakedass and another vs Joarmull Ammutram—J C Cama and Macfarlane and G.
428-77—Lynch and T—The Alliance S and W Co vs Dadabhoy Hormusjee—Pestonjee K.
298-77—Jefferson and F—Jessajee Herrisjee and others vs Canjee Bhangjee and others—Mr Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable Mr Justice Pinhey.)

631-77—Jefferson and P—Dhunjee Mowjee and another vs Mahomedally Abdoolally Lynch and T.
548-77—Jamieson—Jankibai and another vs Luxmibai and others.
595-77—Lynch and T—Eduljee Shapoorjee vs C A Stumpp—Jeffers n and F.
444-77—Janardhun and G—Awabai vs Mithaibai—Jefferson and P.
93-76—Scott and H—Luis Caeton Pinto vs C de Mello and others—Hearn C and L.
411-77—Crasterie L and C—Huttvubhoy Culiandas vs Govardhandas Nuzrudumdas—Lynch and T.
672-77—Muljee and B Meg jee Dossa vs Veerjeowmdass Vaishdass Tyabjee and S.
613-76—Sheffield and W—Ralli and another vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn C and L.
562-77—Macgriagean G—P Jeevandass vs C Nensey and others—Prescot and W—V Wasudeo vs P Jeevandass and others Macfarlane and G—and Hearn C and L.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

347-77—Hearn C and L—Geolbai vs Maneckjee Limjee Maneckjee Ardaser and Hormusjee—Part heard.
98-76—Muljee and B—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—Hearn C and L.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 19.

Hallen, Staff Vet Surg, Bengal Medl Dept, on duty, from Kassir.
Burrows, Surg Major, 15th Regt N I, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY.

Curtois, Major, D A A G l, Madras, to join, to Cannanore.
Makeller, Lieut, B H A, from leave, to Kirkee.

JANUARY 20.

Hallen, Staff Vet Surg, on duty, to Surat.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, January 19.

With reference to G G O No 20, 9th instant, Captain Cooke-Collis is posted to to the Bombay District, and Captain Hoyland to the Deesa Brigade.
The undermentioned officer is pleased to make the following appointment:—
4th Regt N I.—Lieut G G Whitby, 1-17th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.
This cancels G G C No 802, 19th Dec last.
Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut Col T N Holb- n, 8th (late 6th) Brigade, has been appointed to B, (late C) Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.
Lieut Col J McLeod, R A, is directed to proceed to Belgaum to inspect C Battery, 2nd late 4th Brigade R A.
First Class Veterinary Surgeon F F S Constant is directed to proceed to Poona for temporary duty with the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry.
Sub-Lieut H Goad, 68th Foot, attending the Garrison Instruction Class at Poona, having obtained a medical certificate, will rejoin his Regt.
The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 11th Jan. Lieut H F Smith, S aff Corps, Adjutant 20th N I.
Major J G E Griffith, Staff Corps, is pleased on general duty, Nusserabad.
The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examinati n in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard text:—Hospital Sergeant J L H ammond, 68th Foot. Private T Skelly, 68th Foot. Private A Jones, 83rd Foot.
Surgeon Major R C Thorp, M D, general duty, Presidency Division, is transferre' to general duty, Baroda, temporarily.
Lance Corporal R J Mc Donald, 1-2nd Foot, employed on the Acattached List as Serjeant Instructor to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is remanded to his Regiment.
The following orders are confirmed:—
Belgaum District order—Dated 5 h Jan, directing Lieut F B Pelle, 2nd (Prince of Wales Own) Grenadiers, to act as Station Staff Officer at Belgaum in additi n to his regimental duties, during the ab sence of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on duty.
83rd Foot—Regiment l Order, dated 25th Dec 1877, appointing Lieut J W H Anson, Interpreter from the 24th idem, vice Lieut B ed, proceeded to England, and in the absence of a qualified officer.
16th Regiment N I—Regimental Order, dated 29th Dec 1877, appointing Lieut Asstt. Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Quarter Master, vice Captain Watso , appointed officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nussecrabad.
2 h Regiment N I—Re imental Order, 31st Dec 1877, directing Captain C S Lechm-re to resume his duties as Quarter Master, continuing to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition from the 4th idem, vice Lieut Warden, appointed to the Commissariat Department.
The u d rmentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Captain W S Peat, 3rd

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RUSSIAN LOSS AT CAPTURE OF SCHIPKA PASS.

LONDON, 19 JAN.

The losses sustained by the Russians in the capture of the Schipka Pass amount to 5,464 men.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN ROUMELIA.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Roumelia state, that the Russians have occupied Philippopolis, and that they now threaten Adrianople.

There is a suspension of hostilities in Bulgaria.

BLUEBOOK ON EASTERN QUESTION.

A Blue Book on the Eastern Question has appeared, which clearly shows that Lord Derby has all along informed Turkey in a decided manner that she must not hope for British intervention.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Commons have negatived the amendment to the Address in reply to the speech from the Throne which was brought forward by the Irish Members (Home Rulers) of the House.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to award the Victoria Cross to Captain Andrew Scott, of the 4th Sikhs, for his gallant conduct on the occasion of the outbreak among the Pathan coolies at Quettah on the 26th July last.

ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Roumelia state, that the Russians have occupied Harmanli, and have now arrived before Adrianople, which place the Turks have evacuated.

The retreat of Suleiman Pasha with his army is threatened.

The Mahomedan population of Roumelia is flying in terror to Constantinople.

RISING IN THESSALY.

There is a general rising in Thessaly against the Ottoman rule.

FIGHTING AT THE CAPE.

Advices received from the Cape state, that there has been a general rising among the Gaikas, followed by severe fighting, in which British arms were eventually successful.

PANIC IN ROUMELIA.

Latest advices state that the garrison of Adrianople is in full retreat towards Constantinople.

The Sultan has called out for military service all men capable of bearing arms in Constantinople to defend the line of Railway at Tchataldja.

THE NEW KING OF ITALY.

Prince Humbert, who was proclaimed King of Italy, has taken the oath of the Constitution, and on the occasion made a speech which was Liberal in its tendencies.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The transport Serapis has passed the Suez Canal, homeward bound.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 19.

The Anchor line steamer Olympia arrived here from Bombay yesterday (Friday.)

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JAN 18, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	62,000	Bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	7,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	8 000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	74,000	do.
Do. do do. Surats	250	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	392,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	16,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	19,000	do.

LONDON, JAN. 18, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs Shirtings	6-10½
8½ lbs. do.	7-1½
40s Mule Twist	0 10½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-. 8d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	96¼
6 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	109
Bar Silver	53¾
Total Coin in the Bank of England	£29 200,000
„ Notes in Circulation	£100 100,000

About £225,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¼
4½ per cent. do.	81¾
5½ per cent. do	89¼

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JAN. 19, 3 P.M.

Mail Steamer for Manilla leaves Singapore 3 p.m., 21

THE FRONTIER WAR.

A TELEGRAM dated the 19th instant, Camp Naru Khula, states all is well in the camp. One man was wounded at the picket last night. The troops were to advance towards Kishooi on the above date, and return to bivouac in Naru Khula at night.

COMMISSION ON INDIAN FAMINES.

WE understand that, as already intimated in Her Majesty's speech on the opening of Parliament, the Government of India will shortly appoint, under the orders of the Secretary of State, a Commission to investigate the various phenomena of Indian famines, to enquire into their nature, causes, and treatment, and to report upon the best measures that can be adopted for their prevention or mitigation in the future.

ON Saturday last, Mr. W. E. Hart, barrister-at-law, whose appointment we announced the other day, took charge of the office of Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court in place of the late Mr. John O'Leary.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Reporter to the Bombay High Court in the room of Mr. Hart. Mr. Kirkpatrick has the advantage over other counsel of being a phonographer.

WE understand that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay will be called at an early date to make a representation to the home authorities in the matter of the Overland mails contract with the P. and O. Company, which terminates in February 1880.

ANOTHER appeal has been filed from a decision of Mr. Moylan, the Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in Bombay; and in this instance by the Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, for whose boilers two certificates were granted by the Inspector for about eight months instead of the customary period of a year. The company also complain that the working pressure of their boilers and the pressure on the piston have been wrongfully curtailed by the Inspector without fully stating his reasons for doing so. A meeting of the Boilers Inspection Commissioners was held on Friday last to hear the appeal, but was adjourned *sine die*, as the appellant's solicitor expressed his intention to call one of the Commissioners, who had inspected the boilers professionally, as a witness.

MAHOMED HUSSON SAHEB MOORGHAY, the nephew and successor of the late Cazee of Bombay, died yesterday. The deceased had acted as the Cazee for the last 12 years, during which time he conducted his office honourably and satisfactorily. Before the body of the deceased was interred the leading members of the Mahomedan community held a meeting in the house of Kootboodin Palobs, and unanimously conferred the office of Cazee upon Shaik Mahomed Moorghay, the eldest son of the deceased Cazee. This appointment has been agreed to by the Khoja and other Mahomedan sections.

THE latest news of Mr. Carnegy is, that escorted by Captain Bryden, he was brought safely to Samagusing on the 15th, and that he is doing very well—his wounds are less painful.

MR. GROTE, who lately attempted to commit suicide in Oudh, has been ordered to proceed to England on medical certificate.

THE death of the Akhoond of Swat has, it is said, been rapidly followed by that of his rival the Moolla of Kotal, on the 4th instant.

IN consequence of Mr. Brandreth, Commissioner of Jullunder, going on furlough, Colonel Davies goes there, and Colonel MacMahon to Delhi.

IF we may believe our Darjeeling contemporary, a visit paid recently by a partner in a large Calcutta Agency house to the tea districts up there, has resulted in the dismissal of several managers.

THAT rather remarkable case in which the Rajah of Nattore was convicted of having enticed the widows of his three brothers into his apartments and robbed them of their jewels, was heard in appeal before the High Court in Calcutta on Thursday last. The Judges held the charge of dacoity not proved; but convicted the prisoner of theft and criminal misappropriation, and reduced the sentence of imprisonment passed by the Judge of Rajshye from two years to two months, and the fine from fifty thousand rupees to fifteen. The evidence seemed to show that the aim of the accused was rather to harass and intimidate his victims than to spoil them.

A GLOOM has been cast over the Province of Assam by the sad death of Mr. W. O. A. Beckett, Settlement Officer, Sylhet. He was about his work as usual one day on an elephant, when she somehow fell. Mr. Beckett was jerked off on to the ground, and the animal, half mad with fright, ran her tusks into his thigh, and beat him about the head and body with her trunk. Mr. Beckett was carried to the Nutwanpur tea-factory, where fortunately there happened to be a European doctor at the time, and all that could be done was done for him. He lingered for 10 days and died on the 31st December. Mr. Beckett was a great favourite in the Assam Commission.

COLONEL BAMFIELD, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Lahore Circle, has gone off to Bilaspur, where the ryots are in open revolt against the Raja, whose son they have seized. Police have been ordered up to prevent the rioters from entering British territory, but not otherwise to interfere. Parties of these, from Kangra, Hoshiarpore, and Jullunder, are moving up to Sooket, while others from the Umballa circle take up ground on the other side of the State.

THE *Statesman*:—We are told by the armourers of Calcutta that if this new Arms Bill becomes law in its present shape, they may as well close their business. We should of course sympathize with these gentlemen in that event, and might feel it right to support a claim on their part to some compensation for the injury done to them, but it is a calamity we dare say that we could survive. But what we want to know, is the precise information on which Sir Edward Bayley brings this Bill into Council. India is a very large place it must be remembered, and if we assume that 20,000 rifles a year have been imported into the country for the last ten years, it would show that one rifle has been imported into it every year for every 12,500 of the population. If we take the average strength of a village to be 300 people, an import of 20,000 rifles a year would mean that every 40 villages imported one rifle between them every year. We have no information on the subject whatever, and we do not think the Customs returns give any; while not a step should be taken without that information. We confess that we greatly doubt the necessity of the Act. At all events, let the Government tell us what information is in its hands on the subject. We are told that the new duty will amount to Rs. 130 per rifle: a contemporary we see makes it out to be Rs. 61 only. As to the rifles and fowling pieces imported, we doubt if the number has ever reached 5,000 a year where we have said 20,000.

THE *Statesman*—The work of female education in the metropolis is rather grimly glanced at in Mr. Eden's resolution on education. It seems that the reports of Mrs. M. Wheeler suggest a doubt, whether any adequate return is received for the large proportion of the Government expenditure on female education which goes to assist the zenana agencies. It may be remembered that we expressed a very strong doubt on this subject before the present system of inspection commenced, and advocated Government inspection with a view to ascertaining whether any really valuable educational work was being done. It appears that Mrs. Wheeler has little to say of a favourable character, and we should not be greatly surprised to hear of the withdrawal of the Government grant. Government money should be expended on schools where some *bona fide* educational work can be ascertained, by inspection, to be done. The zenana agencies are purely missionary in their aims; if they impart any general education at all, it [illegible] of securing opportunities for instruction; and it seems to little education they profess worth being paid for by Gove[illegible] be healthier for the zenana agencies themselves to sever their connection with Government, and the grant might be far more profitably expended on open schools.

THE *Englishman*:—Amongst the various causes that have contributed to develop the attitude of distrust and antagonism displayed by His Highness Shere Ali during the last two years or more towards the Government of India, there is one which is very much lost sight of by the public. We allude to the question of Seistan. With more or less of reason, the Amir of Kabul and all his more intimate advisers are possessed with the conviction that the arbitrament of General Goldsmid and his colleagues, and more especially the very full effect given to that arbitrament by the Government of India and Secretary of State, exhibited an unfair leaning to the claims of Persia, and did an injury to Afghanistan that cannot be easily remedied. We do not now stop to consider how far that conviction is just or well founded. Our object is to draw attention to the fact of this underlying but very potent cause of unrest which pervades the Court of Kabul. Apart from any dispute as to the political or historical merits of the case, it is easy to see how, if the Amir and his Sirdars have, to them, plausible grounds for founding a grievance on this vital territorial question, the injury must seem very weighty. The grand difficulty of the Amir is the poverty of his people. This is mainly due to the unfertile quality of the larger portion of his territories, the scant exports that they yield, and the consequently very poor commerce that Afghanistan can sustain with the moneyed world outside. But a glance at the map and a little consideration of the effect of physical circumstances on the material conditions that determine the poverty or prosperity of a State, serve to show that in Seistan lies the chief and almost only hope for the endurance of the Afghan kingdom. General Goldsmid was necessarily so much in the hands of the Persian officials in respect of his routes and transport service, that he had little opportunity of surveying or estimating the resources of the province. But he states that in his march along the (western) boundary of the Helmund, "we were enabled to gain some idea of the wonderful fertility of Seistan, and to appreciate the ease with which a very large body of Eastern troops could be kept here where supplies of all sorts are obtainable in profusion and where water never fails." He says that "under Persian rules the resources of Seistan had been wonderfully augmented," and that the quantity of grain that could be grown in the province must be simply enormous. One may easily imagine what an energetic Afghan official would say regarding this diversion of augmented resources, which he must look upon as a transfer of produce and revenues to his hereditary enemies, a transfer which the Afghans regard as being supported and, by decision of the arbitration, confirmed by the British Government. We are accustomed to consider the Afghans as entirely occupied in predatory excursions, or in drilling and being drilled after a very rough but in its way effective fashion. Yet very little consideration will remind us that there must be a large part of the adult population engaged in tilling the valleys, and as shepherds on the hills. The best way to increase this peaceable proportion would be to afford them a chance of obtaining arable land to cultivate. This exists in Seistan, into or through which flow nearly all the fertiling rivers that Afghanistan can boast. In fact this fertile, well watered province lies between the inhospitable hills of Beluchistan and the snowy peaks of the barren Paropamisus, as if designated by Nature to provide the corn, oil, and wine (it may be) needed by the mountains on the north, east and south of this valley of the Helmund. Persia has already a hundred times more fertile soil than her depraved and oppressive administration permits her people to utilise; but with this wedge of fertile territory cut off from Afghanistan, Kabul may well despair.

THE remarks of Mr. Alford Wills, Q.C., in the *Nineteenth Century*, on the propriety of allowing prisoners to be examined, are very well worth attention. In opposition to Sir James Stephen, he is of opinion that the harm of a change in the existing rules would greatly outweigh the good. "I want to point out," he writes,

> That for one person accused, at once innocent and generally virtuous, there are probably five hundred at once innocent and of more or less generally unsatisfactory life or character; and that a greatly increased liability to conviction for specific offences on account of a habit of untruth or of a low moral condition (which would most likely come out in the course of cross-examination under the circumstances in question, however much specific cross-examination as to character might be prohibited by law as Sir James Stephen suggests), would be a real misfortune and in my opinion one of a very serious character. The effect of the examination and cross-examination of a prisoner would be, I think, greatly to increase the force and weight of mere prejudice, by giving additional and often fatal weight to circumstances which tend to create a state of mind towards the prisoner, in which the difficulties of doing just and of convicting only because it is felt that the *specific offence charged* has been brought home to a man, will be greatly increased, even to the most trained and impartial mind."

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Madchen und kein Mann ..... Zikoff.
Overture	Schubert.
Selection	Reprise Di Tynda ..... Bellini.
Waltz	Die Schwebenden Geister ..... Hecker.
Quadrille	Potpourri ..... transer.
Galop	Violet ..... Lamont.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Achille, Captain F. Forti, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 18th instant.

THE ROONAH FUND.—We are requested to state, that Mr. Fraser Hore has received Rs. 5 from Mr. James Hewitt, of Dublin, in aid of this fund.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Four European seamen, named Milford, Sterling, Walls, and Cogan, of the British ship North Wales, were on Saturday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to two weeks' hard labour each in the House of Correction, for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Abba Ali, a noted character, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of house-breaking and theft of sundry pieces of cloth of the value of Rs. 100, the property of Hajee Moola Abdool Raymon, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

STEALING ORNAMENT FROM A CHILD.—Cassee, woman, residing at Runneswaddy, reported to the police on Saturday, that on the evening previous two Hindoos enticed her daughter, aged four years, into a neighbouring gully and there removed two silver bangles and a gold neck ornament from her person and absconded.

A DISHONEST PORTUGUESE CLERK.—Peter Xavier Peris, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists and Druggists, Fort, was on Friday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 386-4, which was entrusted to him by Mr. G. Thomson, of that firm, to be paid into their deposit account with the Agra Bank, whereas the prisoner appropriated the whole amount to his own use. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

MR. MACLEAN'S *Guide* contains a list of 29 mills working in the town of Bombay, besides some others not yet finished; total number of spindles, 809,524; paid up capital Rs. 3,38,58,167, or nearly 3 millions stg. The average number of hands employed daily is 20,347. There are 11 other mills in the Presidency. Within a few years the plain at the north end of Bombay has yielded an astonishing harvest to tall chimneys with spinning factories at their base, and a question must have occurred to many minds whether an industry yet in its infancy could with safety put on suddenly such proportions. And, in fact, it is now proposed to reduce the working hours in these mills to seven per day.—*Statesman.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, Captain T. Alderton, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Blades and child	Mr Andrew Hume, R A
Mrs Grigor and 2 children	Mr John Donovan, R A
Mr W J Wilkinson	Mr T Rule R A
Mrs Goldsmith	Mr J S Barber
Surg D W O Connor, R A	Mr W W atten.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr and Mrs A Harvey and child.

FOR SUEZ.

Prince Alfred de Montenovo	Mr Cavalader

THE OPERA COMPANY.

MADAME TASCA'S Opera Company performed again on Saturday night, commencing with the comic operetta entitled "Terrible Hymen. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon sustained their characters well, and the piece was amusing, although somewhat inaudible. This operetta was to have been followed by the opera Nami," but Mr. Vernon, in apologising, stated he was suffering from a severe cold and was unable to take his part in that opera, and that, with the sanction of the audience, the company would play the "Rose of Auvergne" instead. Many doubt, were disappointed at the necessity for this change, as the latter operetta, having been played several times before in Bombay, was known to most present.

Before its commencement, however, Madame Tasca delighted the audience with some Irish melodies on the piano, which was an unexpected and agreeable surprise, no mention of her going to play having been made. This addition to the programme was the most enjoyable part of the evening.

"The Rose of Auvergne" was very well rendered, especially the Blacksmith's ditty to his stew-pan, by Mr. Plumpton. The evening's performance concluded with "Up the River," which was an amusing sketch and which seemed to be appreciated. Mr. Morris' personation of "Old Slack," the mariner, was very good. Miss May acted and sang well throughout, but did not seem to be in her usual good voice. Mr. Vernon performed with a great deal of spirit but was not, we thought, so good as he usually is, but it was evident he really had a bad cold, and was no doubt performing under difficulties. The audience was not large, nor judging from the little applause occasionally heard, a very appreciative one, but we consider Madame Tasca deserves much better patronage than she apparently is receiving at the hands of the Bombay public, after her untiring exertions to offer us amusement, at the absence of which so many are constantly grumbling and who do not come forward to participate in such when offered. It no doubt damps the feelings of the several performers to see so few before them each night they play, and tends to withdraw much of that life from the respective characters which would otherwise be thrown into them by those personating them on the stage. In conclusion we would suggest that means be taken on the stage so as to throw the sound down, for at present unless the singer comes well forward near the footlights the voice is partially lost up above the scenes and not heard by those in front as well as it might and should be.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE CZAR AT ST. PETERSBURG.

THE return of the Emperor of Russia to St. Petersburg on December 22, is described at length in a telegram to the *Daily News*:—"The Emperor's train reached the splendidly-decorated terminus exactly at ten o'clock. Cordial greetings were had exchanged between friends who had accompanied the Czar to the battle field and those whom duty had detained at home. The general comment was that His Majesty looked very well, but considerably thinner than when he left the capital. As he alighted the pupils of the Cadet Corps presented him with a hymn of welcome, and tendered him a laurel crown. M. Bogreboff, the Mayor of St. Petersburg, presented an address of congratulation in the name of the Town Council, and after a very brief delay the Emperor emerged from the terminus, and as the vast throng in the open space outside caught sight of their monarch the cheering waxed louder and louder; the roar of artillery salvoes, with another and pleasanter significance than those which the Emperor has so recently been hearing, added to the volume of sound, which was swollen and varied yet further by the pealing of bells belonging to the almost innumerable churches of the capital. The Emperor seated himself along with his son, the Grand Duke Sergius, in a little sledge, drawn by two horses. The way was led by General Trepoff, Minister of Police, and the little vehicle, surrounded by a brilliant and splendidly-mounted staff, and, followed by an escort of the splendid Horse Guards, was driven at a rapid pace along the crowded streets on the road to the Kasan Cathedral. The Czarevna, in a caleche, followed the Imperial *cortege*, and met with a reception only second to that which welcomed her Emperor. The great semi-circular place in front of the Kasan Cathedral was fringed with crimson tiers of seats, and occupied partly by soldiers, partly by a densely packed mass of civilians. The scene within was extremely striking. Worship and war mingle strangely together in Russian festival. The waiting throng in the noble cathedral is a microcosm of the Russian nation. People had spent the night sleeping on the marble floor, that they might be secure of a place in the morning. As the hour for the arrival of the Emperor drawn nigh the high officers of police finally marshal the orderly throng to come up to the front. Alas that so many of them should wear these all too significant mourning garments on such an occasion as that of to-day! There always seems to be the undertone of a sob in the loud sounding chant of the joyous cheering, and here and there in the corners of the great cathedral were to be noticed weeping women, poor souls who have given hostage to Russia and the Czar in the lives of those nearest and dearest to them. Suddenly the tinkle of a bell is heard; the great doors of the cathedral are flung wide open; there surges in a great gust of cold air, on the wings of which is borne a great throbbing volume of sound, the roar of the cheering of vast multitudes, the booming of artillery, the clashing of the pealing joy-bells. Descending from the silver place, the clergy, headed by the Metropolitan, resplendent in gorgeous robes, and wearing a mitre which is one mass of precious stones, advance in stately procession toward the door. There is a brief pause, during which the cheering outside peals louder and louder. From the front of the iconostas a stream of melody diffuses itself over the cathedral as choristers raise the chant of thanksgiving. Now the procession is returning from the door where the Metropolitan has received the Emperor. The throng cannot be restrained. It closes in with irresistible impulse, for here comes their Czar back among them after sharing with his gallant soldiers the dangers and hardship of the campaign. His son, Archduke Sergius, the youngest member of the Imperial family who has made the campaign, is by his side. The throng is silent, as beseems the sacred edifice, but the eager joy of glowing faces testifies to the all-absorbing emotion. The Emperor passes on towards the altar, preceded by the Metropolitan. He ascends the steps, and his lips touch the glittering image of the Holy Virgin of Kasan. There has followed him the Czarevna, whose fair face recalls the features so vividly of one honoured and beloved by every Briton. Count Adlerberg, alone of the members of the suite, has followed his Imperial master into the cathedral. The simple ceremony is of brief duration, and in a few moments the Emperor is returning towards the door. The loyalty of the throng is no longer to be restrained. Men and women all but block the path of His Majesty, eager to kiss the hem of his garment. The procession struggles on through the dense masses, and the door is finally reached. Then we in the cathedral hear the cheering of the crowd outside break forth again as the Emperor drives away towards the Winter Palace. From seven until nearly midnight the streets of the capital were brilliantly illuminated.

AN exceedingly cold morning was that of Wednesday, the 9th of January when at half-past 7 o'clock, the troops originally the forces at Hydrabad formed up under the command of Colonel Beville, C.B., was attended by Captain Nicolson, Staff Officer, Colonel Henslowe, and Major Lewis, commanding Royal Artillery, at Hydrabad. The morning's proceedings were begun by the presentation of a medal for good conduct and long service to Christopher Tyrrell, Private 83rd Regiment, and the decoration for being the best shot of the native army in India to Color Havildar Ghenjabdir, 1st Belooches Light Infantry. Colonel Beville, C.B., on presenting these several marks of distinction and approbation spoke a few words suitable to the occasion to each of the recipients.—*Beacon.*

THE RUSSIANS OF TO-DAY.

THE TRIBES IN TURKESTAN.

The chief strength of the Russian Government lies in its having no Parliament to control its expenditure. It can bestow immense sums in secret service, and buy up Asiatic chiefs as fast as it wants them. Since the demise of the East India Company, Great Britain has laboured under a distinct disadvantage in this respect. Its Government no longer bribes, and must depend for its prestige in the East on military might only. Now the quelling of the Indian Mutiny did beyond doubt cover British arms with a glory which made every Rajah and Khan, from Astrakan to Ceylon, blink with a wholesome respect, and the subsequent Abyssinian campaign did much to confirm the notion that when Eastern potentates come to blows with the British Government they do somehow get terribly the worst of it. There is not a chief in Turkestan but knows how Delhi fell and how Magdala was stormed; and when the British name is mentioned in the bazaars of Tashkend and Samarcand the fierce valour of the "red soldiery" is recalled too in cautious terms. But Russia also has its military fame; and when gold is used to back it, when chiefs are bought and humbler Asiatics dazzled, oppressed, and hoaxed with fables as to British decadence, it becomes a question with them whether after all Russia is not the stronger of the two Powers. If she be not, why does England allow her to extend her domination over tribes who were not unfriendly to British rule? Why is she suffered to bully Persia and spoil Turkey? Why does every Russian brag of the coming time when the standard of the Czar shall float over Calcutta? These are questions which cannot be satisfactorily answered for the end-standing of a bokhariot of Khivan. The sly elders and warriors of Turkestan know what Russia is doing, within India as well as without, by fomenting disaffection among native princes; and it seems to them that the proper time for withstanding so dangerous an enemy is the time when she is still struggling towards the boundary line—not when she shall be actually on the frontier with huge hosts, communications assured, and allies inside the country, whose mutiny must cause the final struggle for supremacy to assume gigantic proportions. And if the Russians, while behaving cruelly and insolently toward the masses in their subject provinces, know how to make themselves popular with men of influence by a display of qualities and vices more congenial to the Asiatic mind than the formalism of the English British policy in the East tends to protect the people against the malpractices of their native rulers; the policy of Russia is just the reverse, for it gives *carte blanche* to the chiefs so long as they remain loyal to their conqueror. The British official in India is generally speaking a gentleman—upright, just, and decorous, but not genial. Having to be on his guard against trickery, he is often cold and blunt; and, being pretty strict in his morals and addicted to religious observances, he is apt to seem a great deal too virtuous to the rajahs, whom he neither corrupts nor will suffer to corrupt him. The Russian, who is half a barbarian at home, gives free rein to his licentiousness in Asia, and is swift to adopt all Mussulman customs, even to the harem. The Governors of Samarcand and Tashkend surround themselves with a pomp which is not confined only to State ceremonials, but royalizes their luxurious mode of living in private; and as their inferiors imitate them, the least official sets up as a petty satrap, with droves of natives to fetch and carry for him, and troops of dancing girls to amuse him while he lounges on an ottoman and drinks. It may not please the Turkestaner to watch these goings on. It may exasperate him to see the staggering foreigners make free with the daughters of his tribes, and threaten his chiefs into merry madness with the "heavenly sherbet" (as champagne is called out there); but if these and the worse hardships of extortion and injustice drive him to rebellion, he is always betrayed by his leaders; and after a brief fight, followed by a drastic massacre, he finds the wooden yoke on his neck turned to iron, and the weeps that flayed him changed to scorpions.

The tribes of Turkestan might long ago have got rid of the Russians if they had been united, and if their chiefs had played them fair. It has lately been reported that Khudayar, the ex-Khan of Khokand, who was deposed in 1876, has fled from Orenburg, where he was residing as a pensioner of Russia; and it is hinted that his machinations may shortly lead to a new uprising of his countrymen. Perhaps; but then Khudayar is the same against whom the Khokandians revolted last year because of his servility towards the Russians. He is a wily old fellow who has been intriguing, warring, and trimming turn-about for thirty years; and if the Khirgis should again put faith in him they will certainly rue it. The story of these insurrections is always the same. When the ringleaders are ready they stir up the dervishes to go and yell in a village against the last act of savagery or rapine committed by some Russian underling. Howling mobs are immediately collected. The small company of soldiers guarding the village are slaughtered; bands of fanatics are formed, who bind themselves by a frightful oath to slay each their ten or twenty Christians; and the Khirgiz, galloping on their fleet horses from village to village, make the addition spread like the flames of a prairie fire. Within a couple of days hundreds of these hamlets, which even in times of peace look like camps, become of their tent-shaped huts and the weapons which the villagers carry, are camps, and the Russians have to begin a hand-to-hand fight for life, blood being poured out like water, and each side butchering without mercy. This may go on for weeks, and more Russians are slain than are ever counted in the official gazettes of St. Petersburg; but suddenly all this blaze, which began like the burning of a city, goes out tamely as a straw fire. Some chiefs have committed treason. They waited till they had given proof of their power and forced their foes to offer them pardon and tribute, then they sold their people, and led the Mazagon Horse into some ambush, where the miserable wretches were exterminated like flies. The treacherous chiefs are seen soon afterwards robed in the red velvet dressing-gown which are bestowed as marks of honour upon loyal native dignitaries; they carouse with their fellow foes, and peace continues until some other chiefs, ambitious of red velvet and champagne, begin the old game over again. The fault of the peoples of Turkestan is that they are all too credulous as regards the intrigues of their own respective tribes, and too suspicious of the others, so that if peradventure one honest man keeps the field after others have consummated their treachery, [illegible] tribe will give him credit for sincerity; and the rest slink home, leaving him to capitulate against overpowering odds and to be hanged. Khudayar of Khokand had more than once proved enough to [illegible] the whole of Turkestan to emancipation if he had not had such an itching palm; but Yakoub Beg of Kashgar was probably the only Khan under whose banner all the tribes would have fought with perfect and enduring trust. These tribes are many, but the Tadjiks, the Uzebecs, and the Khirgiz may be taken as the three typical varieties of the country, and they have differences of character which make it difficult to work together unless they be led by a man of exceptional stamp. The Tadjiks are descendants of the old Aryan race who first peopled Central Asia. They are fine men to look at, tall, well knit, not too dark, with large bright eyes full of shrewdness, and of civil manners; unfortunately, having long lived in subjection to the Uzbeks, they have lost their martial spirit and acquired the vices of slaves. They thrive capitally as tradesmen, they make good clerks and mechanics; but they are frivolous, braggarts, cowards, and liars, so that in every insurrection they are the first to backslide. The Uzbeks are of Turkish origin, and from an aristocratic caste, each tribe having its customs and traditions, and paying the same allegiance to its head as Scottish clansmen use to do. These men are warriors; thin of face, gaunt, and simple in their habits as they have adhered to their own tongue, while the Tadjiks talk a bastard Persian, and they are much less easy to corrupt than any of the other races, for they despise effeminate luxuries. If one of them turns traitor it is general because he has a grudge against some other chief. The Khirgis, who occupy a great part of Khokand, are divided into two races—the Kara-Khirgis, who are mountaineers, with a tendency towards banditism, and the Khirgiz-Kassaks, who live in the plains, and would be the most prosperous people in Central Asia if their innate cleverness were not overlaid with the crassest superstition. They carry mutton-bones about with them to ward off the evil one. If a Khirgiz has a singing in his ears down he goes on his knees to pray, thinking that one of his friends is going to die; if you whistle in his presence he imagines you have designs upon his wife, and must be appeased with gifts and incantations; if one of his children yawns he is persuaded that a wicked spirit has dived down the child's throat to cut out a piece of its heart, and he falls to cuffing the poor brat to make him wary of gaping in future. The Khirgis have all the Mongolian facial type, which comes of their affection for Kalmuck wives, whom until recently they were in the habit of carrying off by main force from Chinese territory. It used to be thought derogatory to a Khirgiz to marry any woman but one whom he had carried off in a raid, and a relic of this pratice survives in some very singular marriage customs. When a Khirgis wants a wife he buys her of her parents for so many camels or horses, and on the wedding day the young lady is turned loose upon a pony and armed with a heavy kourbatch, or coarse riding-whip, and her bridegroom is supposed to carry her off against her will, and for this purpose posts after her with a troop of friends, all being mounted. The bride defends herself with the kourbatch, and whishes the faces of the friends pretty vigorously, but the brideroom gets off cheap, and after a sham struggle, bears back the young lady on his saddle amid the triumphant shouts of his village. The Khirgiz live in peaked huts, made of felt, like tents, and take great pride in their horses richly caparisoned, their bridles being often encrusted with jewels. They are also very particular about their own dress, which consists of leather trousers, a black velvet dressing-gown, more or less braided with gold, and a conical felt hat with curly brim. When a Khirgiz can win the red velvet gown given by the Russians he is mighty proud of it, though his loyalty to the bestowers has to be kept alive by continual gifts. As the Russians cannot be for ever giving, they prefer to threaten all but the more influential Khirgiz, and their cupidity finds free scope among those jewelled bridles already mentioned. It is through the Khirgiz that political rumours are chiefly disseminated in Turkestan, for they have an Athenian fondness for reports of all kinds, and are credulous enough to swallow any fable. When one of them gets hold of any piece of news he takes no rest till he has scattered it to the four points of the compass, and will ride about all day to do this, leaving his business to take care of itself. The Khirgis are great breeders of silkworms, camels, and horses, and manufacture felt, silk, and ornaments of gold as dexterously as the Chinese. Russia has not done anything to promote their industry, but has rather hoisted it by her excessive taxes on trade.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal, has ordered the release from arrest of the sergeant who was lately ordered to be tried for killing his Colonel's monkey, after it had bitten his child.

A CONTEMPORARY informs us that Mademoiselle Olga Dubois has been investigating the nature of some Indian musical instruments, and, in doing so, is said to have discovered some Indian airs of great antiquity, which bear a strong resemblance to compositions which have been long known in Europe.

THE Anti-Opium Association at Peking are making strenuous efforts to induce the natives to abandon the practice of opium smoking, but what will probably have more effect is the announcement in the *Peking Gazette* that two tao-tais and three prefects have been dismissed from their posts for smoking opium in contravention of the recently issued imperial order against the use of the drug, after watching had been given to them.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes—"Strange stories reach us of the movements of certain well known European residents at Deyrah, who seem to have returned to their evil ways again, notwithstanding the disgraceful end one of their fraternity came to last year. A lady whilst proceeding from Rajpore to Deyrah last week in a carriage, was suddenly confronted by three Europeans with double guns and wearing slouched hats. Although dusk she recognised them at once, and they, apparently, her also, as they immediately withdrew. Their object must have been some evil intention. It is high time the Magistrate should take active measures against these well known characters, and have them summarily deported from the district.

WHILST the men of the 19th Native Infantry were on the parade ground at Kurrachee on Friday week, a native boy received a severe cut on the nose from the sword of one of the officers. It seems that on occasions when blank cartridges are being used, native boys come on the ground and endeavour to get some of the cartridges for the sake of the small quantity of copper that each contains. One of the officers on duty had warned a boy to keep off, and in riding past at full speed, and seeing him still looking after cartridges, though to give him a back-handed blow with his broad sword, but the boy suddenly turned his head round and it is supposed that the point of the sword struck him, making a cut across the bridge of his nose. When it was found that he had been badly cut he was taken to the hospital and treated by Dr. Hopkins, and the officer who had been the cause of what had happened went to see the boy and since has done all he can to relieve him. He is doing very well, we are glad to hear.—*Beacon.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE,
OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1878.

MARTHA.
MARTHA.
MARTHA.

First time this Season of Flotow's Opera in 4 Acts,

MARTHA.

LADY HARRIET MARTHA—MISS ELCIA MAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30; performance to commence at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Special Tram Cars pass the Theatre for Byculla and Colaba after the performance is over.

BEER, WINES AND SPIRITS,
OF GUARANTEED GOOD AND SOUND QUALITY.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	5 0	3 4
Vienna do., the genuine	6 8	
do. do. do. per case of 4 doz qts	25 0	
Bass's Beer by Read Bros. (Bull Dog Brand)	5 12	4 0
Guinness' Stout by Barke	5 12	3 12
Dublin do.	6 0	4 0
CLARET.		
Margaux Medoc, Good Cup Wine	9 0	
Austrian Claret do., Breakfast Wine	10 0	
St. Julien Medoc for do. or Dinner	11 0	6 8
St. Estephe, full-bodied and bouquet	15 8	9 0
Petit Medoc	12 0	7 0
Chateau Margaux	27 0	15 0
Sauterne, rich and choice	17 8	9 8
SHERRY.		
Saccone's Manzanilla	23 0	
do. Amontillado	26 0	
Old Pale Sherry (Yellow Cansule)	18 0	
Sec Julien Medoc for do. or Dinner	11 0	6 8
St. Estephe, full-bodied and bouquet	15 8	9 0
Petit Medoc	12 0	7 0
Chateau Marga

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,20,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at be rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 8 5.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....,, 500,000

LONDON BANKERS
(THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,
THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND
THE, VICTORIA HOTEL,
(PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

ARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND BUNDER.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—
Chateau de Frands.....Rs. 14 per doz. Qts
Les Canons ..... ,, 18 ,,
Chateau Lamoille ..... ,, 24 ,,
Chateau Lafitte ..... ,, 28 ,,

HOCKS :—FROM G. M. PERSEHARD SOHN, MAYENCE,
Laubenheimer ..... Rs. 16 per doz. Qts.
Do. ,, 18 per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Geisenheimer ..... ,, 18 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch ..... ,, 22 ,,
Do. ,, 25 per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Steinwein ..... ,, 22 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer ..... ,, 24 ,,
Rudesheimer ..... ,, 26 ,,
Marcobrunner ..... ,, 30 ,,
Queen Victoria Berg ..... ,, 36 ,,

BEER :—
Norweigan Beer in 3 doz. cases at....Rs. 6,

BRANDY :—
Boulestin & Co.'s * Star Cognac..... ,, 22 ,,
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrat & Co.'s
Cognac * Star ..... ,, 22 ,,
Do. do. ** Stars..... ,, 25 ,,
Do. do. *** Stars ..... ,, 29 ,,
Promy and Roge's
well known *** Stars ..... ,, 30 ,,

CHAMPAGNE :—
Eughen Ciliquots Reims.....Rs. 40 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ..... ,, 45 per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery ,, 35 ,, ,,
Carte Blanche, ditto ..... ,, 40 ,, ,,
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay ..... ,, 30 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ..... ,, 32 per case of 2 doz. Pts.

ASPARAGUS :—
Best German .....Rs. 25 per doz. large Tins

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Outstation Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :— Per doz. P 2 doz.
ESCHENAUER'S ST. ESTEPHE, an excellent Quarta. Pints.
Claret, delicate in flavor, and very pure..... Rs. 12 Rs. 14
Do. SAUTERNES, a very choice White Wine ..... ,, 15 ,, 17
Do. COGNAC an exceedingly pure Brandy ..... ,, 28
EMANUEL LEGRAND, fine Champagne Cognac. ,, 19
Also a small Consignment of the well-known and favorite Wines
CHATEAU LAFITTE ..... ,, 34
CHATEAU LAGRANGE ..... ,, 23½
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.
2nd January 1878. Hornby Row.

OCTOBER BREW.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, SAMUEL ALLSOPP AND SONS' PALE ALE IN WOOD.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co.
Elphinstone Circle.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co. Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risks of fire on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation
Bombay 16th August 1875.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildin Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in harbour favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1876.....£1,475,85
FIRE RESERVE £1,000 0 0
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE....£2,738,071
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £3,494,434

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to Insurers.
For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situated in the North-West Provinces of India valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures at 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs yearly deducted. From this sum the Interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will yearly cover; those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, upon the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a prices of the Titles furnished by Messrs. ROBERTSON & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATHEW CLARK & SONS, 73, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co

NOTICES.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

ALTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not ceasing when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is: That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed. But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realised without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

☞ CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where *solid particles* of phosphorus are combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DR. BRIGHT'S,
PHOSPHODYNE.
(OZONIC OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Direction for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ Important Caution.—Beware of Piracy and a Spurious Imitation.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

For Bombay Presidency	D. Kemp & Co., Bombay.		
Bengal	,,	R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta.	
,,	,,	Stanisfreet & Co.	,,
,,	,,	Fathgate & Co.	,,
,,	,,	J. Corfield & Co.	,,
Ceylon	,,	J. Maitland & Co.	Colombo.
Madras	,,	Barrie & Co.	Madras.
Rangoon	,,	E. Gillon & Co.	Lahore.
Singapore, Hong Kong, Manilla, Shanghai, Penang, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hiogo and small Ports of China	,,	A. S. Watson & Co.	Hongkong.
	,,	Watson, Cleave & Co.	Shanghai.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE can only be procured through the above appointed Agents who will supply on liberal terms.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have REMOVED to their
NEW SHOW ROOMS AND OFFICES.
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of every description of
TABLE GLASS, for Households, Regimental Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.; also
CHANDELIERS, for Gas Brackets or Candles.
CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.
CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, Vials, &c.
ELECTRO-PLATE, LIME-JUICE, LAMPS, and all MESS and HOTEL requisites.

*** All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Offices,
17, ST BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.
PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona, and most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. In 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands have been annually restored to health, when every other medicine has failed. Their vast superiority over everything else in the cure of the above complaints is universally acknowledged, and the extraordinary demand for them ever since their first introduction is without precedent. In no instance have they ever been known to fail, or produce those dangerous symptoms so often resulting from copaiba, cubebs, turpentine, and other medicines usually resorted to. They require neither confinement nor change of diet, and may justly be considered the only safe, efficacious remedy for all stages of those disorders for which they are recommended.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, pains and noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of DR. DE ROOS' LIFE PILLS, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility, they will be found of unexampled efficacy; one is an ample dose for an adult, and may be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, and giving a healthy tone to the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s, 1½d, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES *are daily being effected in cases of Nervousness, General Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, Harassing Dreams, &c., &c., by*

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS,

whose effects are re-lly magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re-invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.

Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imperitive immortality, it is such to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of mature years it will gently and securely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonials to it numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females and those suffering from the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried it, and have abandoned galvanic and electric appliances, &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which being concocted on the highest scientific principles, invariably gives the utmost satisfaction.

The great success attendant on this wonderful discovery has led to a host of humble and worthless imitations. The genuine has the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners. Price 11s. and 33s. per Bottle. Sold by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

IMPORT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9 4	9 8
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavor	9 12	10 0
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption....	11 12	12 0
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavor	13 8	14 0

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Galls.	8 8	9 0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215 8	234 0
VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine		
Per Im. Galls.	7 8	8 0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180 4	195 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Dean Lane, January 1878.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits.....10 to 15	8	Travelling Caps	4	Courier Bags.....9-8 to 12	8
Overland Suits 25	0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps .....6-8 to	8	Money Belts .....2-8 to	6
Warm Suits .....30 to 40	0	Travelling Hats.....	4	Sovereign Boxes ...3-8 to	4
Boys' Suits.....10 to	8	Cardigan Jackets, very warm .....9-8 to	12	Tiffin Baskets fitted..16 to	20
Overcoats and Ulsters from.....35 to	65	Sheets, per pair.....	9	Pocket Pistols	2 12
Dressing Gowns..from 9 to	20	Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	Air Tight Uniform cases.	23
Pyjama do	8	Blankets .....each	10	Travelling do.....	1
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached to	6	Long Rugs or Scotch Plaids	10	English Feather do.....	7
Ditto ditto, Collar attached	4	Rezais or Quilts	5	Do. Hors Hair do.....	7
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	Folding Camp Bedsteads	32
English Cambric do...	8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks .....12-8 to	23	Cork Mattrasses	19
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	Solid Leather do	75	Cotton do	5
Silk and Wool do	8	Extra Large do	75	Rug Straps ..... 1-8 to	2
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	Black Hide Bags	11	Waterproof Coats	10
8-thing Drawers	2	Extra large do	13	Do. Capes	8
Gents' Under Pants..3-8 to	6	Gladstone Bags.....	35	Do. Hats	4
Gents' Cotton Socks,doz..	8	Ladies' Hand Bags	7	Do. Leggings	5
Warm do	15	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	10	Do. Boots	10
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	7	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	Do. Brush Travelling Brushes	6
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete.....	58	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.....	9	Dressing Cases.....	8	Razors, Ivory Handles ..	2
Children's White Cotton Socks, doz. 6-8 to	12	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	Do. Strops.....3-8 to	4
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	Solid Linen Bags, all sizes .....5 to	6	Nail Scissors.....1-8 to	1
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from .....6 to	15			Briar Root Pipes.....	1
				Do. Tobacco Pouches.....	1
				Chamois Leather Tapes.....	1
				Pocket Knives	2
				Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0
				Shaving do Stick.....	1
				Lloyd's Eau de Cologne..	1
				Oriental Tooth Paste.....	1
				Fragrant Florelline.....	1
				Lemon Lime Juice, per Bottle.....	0
				Lloyd's Life Saving apparatus.....	12
				Carriage Chairs, best Beach.....5-8 to	12

	Rs a.
China Bath Slippers	1 8
Fliters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	11 4
Pocket Filters	2 12
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23 2
Sponge Bags.....	1 8
Sponges	1 8
Soap Boxes.....	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 0
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	0 12
Tooth Brush Stands	0 10
Do. Brushes.....	0 10
Nail Do	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles ..	3 0
Do. Strops.....3-8 to	4 0
Nail Scissors.....1-8 to	1 8
Briar Root Pipes.....	1 12
Do. Tobacco Pouches.....	1 8
Chamois Leather Tapes.....	1 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Shaving do Stick.....	1 0
Lloyd's Eau de Cologne..	1 8
Oriental Tooth Paste.....	1 8
Fragrant Florelline.....	1 8
Lemon Lime Juice, per Bottle.....	0 12
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Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs. 350
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Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. beg to inform their Customers, that they have REMOVED their PORT SHOP to their ESTABLISHMENT at Girgaum, Breach Candy Road, No. 236, where all Letters, &c. should be addressed.

MARINE STOREKEEPER'S NOTICE.

No. 1 of 1877-78.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper at the Bombay Dockyard up to 12 Noon of the 24th January 1878, for the SUPPLY BY CONTRACT of the Articles specified in the several classes entered in the Schedule, for one year, from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879, or until the date of sanction by Government of new contracts for the year 1879-80.

2. Forms of Tender with Copies of the Schedule will be supplied by the Undersigned, and none others will be received. Tenderers must also distinctly understand that any alteration or erasure in the figures, &c., once entered in the three last columns of the Schedule, viz. "Tendered Rates," "Per" and "Amount at the Tendered Rates" also omission of totals will render the Tender informal and lead to its rejection.

3. Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles.

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Parties may Tender for one, or as many complete classes, as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

6. Parties must show in the Schedule the rate, &c. at which they Tender to supply each and every article comprised in one, or as many complete classes, as they intend to Tender.

7. Each Tender, before being opened, must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in Cash.

8. Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all Articles equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper, which are sealed and kept at his Office for their inspection, and to abide by the conditions specified in the Form of Tender.

9. No reasons will be assigned by Government for rejection of any Tender.

10. Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at the Office of the Undersigned, printed Forms of Tender and Schedule of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contract, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as informal.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, January 5, 1878.

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IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
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